THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1825.

Vol 3...No 51.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS.
At $2 per annum, payable in advance.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Rags! Rags!

SIX cents per pound, in cash, will be given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, at the Bookstore of

Henry Holdship,
Wood Street.
Aug. 26, 1825—tf.

CASH, CASH!!

I WILL give CASH for two or three thousand bushels of good merchantable

Wheat,

Delivered to me in October next, at the "*Eagle Steam Mill,*" now held by Mr. James Cuddy.

James K Henderson,
3d Street
Pittsburgh, Aug. 19, 1825.—tf

M. S. Mason & M'Donough,
Wood Street,

Are now opening a fresh supply of seasonable

MERCHANDISE,

SELECTED in New-York and Philadelphia, on the very best terms, which they offer for sale low, by the Package or Piece. Their stock comprises a very choice and general assortment of

BRITISH, FRENCH, AND INDIA

DRY GOODS.

Likewise, every description of Domestic Piece Goods, Cotton Yarn, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, &c. They have also in store, Window Glass, Juniata Nails, Bonnet Boards, Writing, Printing and Wrapping Paper, &c. For the accommodation of country merchants, they will receive in payment, Ginseng, Beeswax, Feathers, Deer Skins, Wood, Whiskey, Flax and Tow Linen, &c.

August 19, 1825—6t

Domestic Cotton Manufactures,
BY WHOLESALE.

JOHN M'ILROY

HAS REMOVED from the Diamond into Market street, between First and Second streets, and has on hand a large assortment of his own Manufactures, such as 3-4 PLAIDS, 4-4 CHECKS, 3-4 ditto, Wilmington and Fancy STRIPES, Orange and Blue CHAMBRAYS, which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore, and all his colours he will warrant to be the best Indigo Blue Dyes, which he will sell low for cash or acceptances in this city. Also,

2000lbs Cotton Yarn,

From 5 to 10, on reasonable terms. Flour or Whiskey will be taken in exchange at cash prices.

May 27—tf

VACCINE MATTER

PHYSICIANS and others, who wish to be supplied with

GENUINE VACCINE MATTER,

And directions for using the same, [illegible] times be accommodated by addressing a letter to me through the medium of the Post Office, or otherwise, enclosing a three dollar note of any bank whose notes shall be current here.

If the matter sent by me should fail to take effect, as will sometimes unavoidably happen, another portion will be given in its stead, free of any charge.

J. Dimmitt,
Pittsburgh

N. B.—*J. D.* having made Pittsburgh his permanent residence, respectfully invites those who wish to have themselves or their children vaccinated, to call on him at *Dr. Agnew's*, Second street.

July 1, 1825—3t*

$500 Reward, in Specie.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living six miles from Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky. on the 17th day of April last, a negro man named BEN, 27 or 28 years old, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, of a tolerably light color, approaching that of an ordinary mulatto, but his hair is short and curly, like that of negroes generally. He is a little round stoop-shouldered, and stout made, has a short thick hand, and I think he is left handed, his eyes are a little inclined to be gray, not quite as black as negroes' eyes generally, he has rather a sly, down look when accused with his misconduct, has rather a soft, pleasant speech: he pretends to be a methodist by profession, but he may give that up, as I think he does it to cloak his badness. he may change his name, or he may live under the protection of some white man. I will pay Five Hundred Dollars in Specie for the delivery of Ben, to me at my farm.

John W. Hundley.
July 10, 1825—[Aug 26] 10

THE SUBSCRIBER,

TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the manufactory of Copper and Tin Ware, &c. at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles, tin ware, &c. &c. which he offers wholesale or retail, low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent stills, Fuller's kettles, salt pipes, Stiver's patent cooking machines, for steam boats and hotels, &c. made to order at the shortest notice.

Lewis Peterson.
Oct. 1824—tf

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance on property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar Institution in the United States.

Buildings and merchandise of every class, furniture, books, mechanics' tools, materials, machinery, stock and implements, wearing apparel, property and effects of all kinds, effectually protected from loss by fire, or the consequences thereof, either in town or country.

Confining its business exclusively to Insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its charter from engaging in marine risques,) this company offers the best security for all its engagements.

Application at the office, No. 101, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, either personal or by letter, promptly decided on.

Job Bacon, Sec'y.

Persons in Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, wishing to have their property insured, may have it done by the above company, on application to

Geo. Cochran, of Rich'd.
Pittsburgh, March 4—tf. *AGENT*

R. L. KEEN & Co.
HAVE ON HAND

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, GLASSWARE
Queensware, Stationary,
And a few dozen of Thompson's
BEST QUALITY SICKLES;
Which they offer at very reduced prices, for
CASH OR BARTER.

Pittsburgh, June 3, 1825.

NOTICE.

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John Snyder,
Surviving partner of the late firm of Steele & Co.
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FOR RENT,
A WELL IMPROVED FARM,

SITUATED in this county: a good stand for a Tavern and Ferry. Possession could be given this fall. For further particulars inquire of the Editor

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Lawrence & Bainbridge,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with
JAMES ANDERSON, JR.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

B. LAWRENCE & CO.

REFERENCES.

James Hughes Esq. John Bustard, Louisville.
J. & G. R. Gilmore, B. Hayden Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr. W. Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh.

August 20.—tf

ADAMS & HUTCHESON

HAVE just received on Consinment, at their WAREHOUSE in FRONT, near Market-street, a quantity of

American Patent
WOOD SCREWS

Assorted, from 5-8 to 1½ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs PHILLIPS & Co., of Phillipsburg Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.

—ALSO IN STORE—

Juniata Bar Iron } Trotter's Rifle Powder
Ditto Nails & Brads } Kentuckyman Tobacco
Geneva Window Glass } Feathers, &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec 24, 1824—1y

DYING AND SCOURING.

J. BYRNE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he continues the business of DYING and SCOURING, at his house, north side of Third, between Market and Wood streets, where he has built a new dye-house, with proper apparatus. Those gentlemen who have offered piece goods to be dyed, (which he could not undertake on account of the smallness of his kettles,) are informed that he has now in operation kettles of such capacity as will answer all commands he may be favored with. Goods of every description dyed any color, with neatness and despatch; and he will work as cheap as any person can who will do the goods justice.—Ladies and Gentlemen wanting Garments scoured, are informed, (and hundreds will testify it,) "that he 'll gars auld claes leuk a'maist as weel's the new."

☞ Volunteers' *Uniforms* and *Facings* cleaned. Turkey and Venetian *Carpets*, when faded and dirty, rendered as brilliant and beautiful as when new.

December 10, 1824—eo1y

Justices' Blanks
For sale at this Office.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Ware house, corner of Third and Wood Streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y. H. and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window-Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office.

Is in the West corner of the Diamond.

Dec 31, 1824—tf

COPPER AND TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into Partnership, under the firm of

Howard & Rodgers,

Respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business, on the N. W. corner of Wood and Second streets, where they intend to manufacture and keep constantly on hand,

Stills, Wash-Kettles, Tea-Kettles.
TIN WARE, &c. &c.

Which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms. *Anderson's Patent STILLS, Fullers' and Hatters' KETTLES, SALT TUBE, &c. &c.* made to order, at the shortest notice. From their long experience in the business, they feel themselves warranted in saying that their work will be of the first quality. Merchants, Distillers, and others wishing to purchase, will please to call and judge for themselves. Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Wm. J. Howard,
Robert Rodgers.
April 22, 1825—tf.

A TWO-HORSE CARRIAGE
And Two Sets of HARNESS,
FOR SALE.

A good Gig would be taken in Exchange.

INQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.
July 22, 1825—tf.

W. STEELE & CO.
(Successors to the late firm of "Steele & Co.")
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Offer for Sale, on liberal terms,

Leaf and Manufactured TOBACCO.
Juniata IRON, assorted.
do. NAILS, do.
do NAIL, SPIKE, and DECK RODS.
SHOVELS, SPADES, AXES, and HOES.
Pittsburgh and Geneva WINDOW GLASS.
Conemaugh SALT.
WIRE SIFTERS, assorted.
DRAWING CHAINS.
Superior SPANISH SEGARS, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, August 5, 1825—tf

We are authorized to state, that
Captain James R. Butler
Is a candidate for the Office of

SHERIFF
OF THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY

May 27, 1825—te.

SHERIFFALTY.

I offer myself a candidate for the office of

Sheriff of Allegheny county.

AT the ensuing general election, and will be thankful for the votes of my fellow-citizens

William Caven.
Versailles township, May 20, 1825.—te.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING, and WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following low rates, for Cash only, viz.—

3 coat Plastering on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 coats on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do. on brick wall,		6
Hanging paper,		12½ per roll.
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ per room.

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars.

Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

June 20—tf.

SATINETS.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Associaton

HAVE on hand, and will be constantly supplied with an extensive assortment of

Satinets, from different Factories,

on consignment, at *Philadelphia and New-York Prices.* Merchants in the western country are respectfully invited to call and examine the Goods. *ALSO,* A general assortment of

American Manufactures,
At the Wholesale Manufacturers' Prices.

September 9, 1825—tf.

FERREE'S RIFLE POWDER.

Davis & Hanson

HAVE for Sale, and will be constantly supplied with

RIFLE POWDER,

manufactured by Messrs. J. & J. FERREE, which they warrant to be of the first quality.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 9, 1825—7t.

FRESH TEAS.

25 Chests 1st quality
YOUNG HYSON
TEA,

Just received and for sale by

Ekin & Ledlie,
Corner of Market & Water streets
Pittsburgh, Sept. 9, 1825—4t

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent, on a perpetual lease, the LOT he now lives on, in Wood st. between Fourth street and Diamond Alley.

It will be laid out in LOTS,

To suit those wishing to rent.

Wm. Robinson.
Pittsburgh, July 1.—tf.

Edward J. & Samuel A. Roberts,

ATTORNEYS
AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Have their Office in Fourth St.
THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.
Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824—tf.

PROCLAMATION.

IN pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of this commonwealth, passed the 28th day of March, A. D. 1825, entitled "an act for ascertaining the opinion of the people of this commonwealth in relation to the call of a Convention," Notice is hereby given, that it shall be the duty of each of the Inspectors of votes for the several townships, wards, and districts, at the next general election, to receive tickets from the citizens thereof, qualified to vote at such general election, and to deposit them in a proper box or boxes, to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers, which tickets shall be labelled with the word "CONVENTION," and within, the words "FOR A CONVENTION," or "AGAINST A CONVENTION," and folded, delivered, and received in the usual manner,—and the votes so to be taken as aforesaid, shall be noted and returned in the same manner and at the same time as by law it is provided in relation to the general election of this commonwealth.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.
Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, Sept 5, 1825—5t

Gunpowder.

The subscriber offers for sale a quantity of

Best quality Rifle Powder,

WHICH will be disposed of low.—Likewise, a general assortment of GROCERIES.

R. Bevan, Jr.
Wood, between Second and Third Sts

FOR SALE AS ABOVE.

About 500 feet *MAHOGONY,*

consisting of 2½, 1 inch, and ½ inch boards, and 400 feet VENEERS, all of good quality:::Also, a quantity of *Bird eye Maple Veneers*, of superior quality—all of which will be sold low for cash.

Pittsburgh, August 5—tf.

OHIO PAPER MILL.

THE subscribers are disposed to *Sell* or *Rent* that valuable property situate on Little Beaver Creek, about three fourths of a mile from its junction with the Ohio river, and forty miles below Pittsburgh—together with a large stock of Rags, &c. now on hand. The Mill contains two engines, vats, and stuff chests—five screws and presses, with every other convenience for carrying on the paper making business to advantage. The stream is one among the best in the western country for permanency, and the situation of the mill is not exceeded by that of any similar establishment for doing a profitable business.

The subscribers having become advanced in years, and unable to bestow the requisite attention, is the only inducement for thus offering to dispose of it. Any further information may be obtained by application to either of the subscribers.

John Bever,
Near the premises
Jacob Bowman,
Brownsvile
August 19—3mo

The Western University.

The Classes in the University will be re-opened on Monday the 5th day of September.

IT is intended to join part of an English education with the Latin language in the Grammar School; an excellent tutor being procured to assist Dr. Black in this department

It may be stated to the young gentlemen of this city, that attendance on any of the departments of Logic and Moral Philosophy, under the Rev. Mr. Swift; or of Belles Lettres or Composition, under the Rev. Mr. Hopkins; or of Chemistry, Mathematics, or Natural Philosophy, under the Principal, can be obtained separately, at a very moderate expense.

Since the Independence of South-America and Mexico opens vast commercial prospects to the United States, it is supposed that there might be a great advantage in having access to learn the Spanish language. If a class could be formed for this and the French, the Rev. Mr. M'Guire will commence immediately to teach these languages.

Robert Bruce,
Principal W. U. P.
Pittsburgh, September 2, 1825—3t.

Removal.

THE PUBLIC are informed, that on the first day of October ensuing, I shall remove from the Pittsburgh Hotel, in Wood street, to Mr. Darlington's Hotel, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, hereafter to be designated

THE MANSION HOUSE.

John Ramsey.
City of Pittsburgh, Sept. 9, 1825—tf

N. B. The Philadelphia Stage Office will be kept by me, as usual. J. R.

☞ The Maysville Eagle, Lexington Reporter, Cincinnati Gazette, and Louisville Public Advertiser, will insert the above 3 times, and forward their bills to this office.

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers having entered into Co-partnership, under the firm of THOMPSON & Co. in the stand formerly occupied by S. Thompson, will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

Dry Goods;

And as S. Thompson professes to be well acquainted with the Cloth business, they intend keeping on hand always a quantity of *BEST LONDON SUPERFINE BLACK & BLUE,*

Together with a general assortment of other colored

BROAD CLOTHS & CASIMERES

Of first quality, as well as a good assortment of

Plain and figured dress Silks and Satins;
Plain & figured Moleskin & Silk Vestings;
Plain and figured Canton Crapes;
Crape & Silk Shawls, and Robes, &c. &c.

S Thompson,
Wm. M'Combs.
Pittsburgh, Sept 9, 1825—

☞ GOODS MISSING. ☜

ON the 19th of April last a man purporting to be a wagoner, and signing himself *Asa Keith* or *Asa Veith*, loaded at the the store of Robert Patterson in Philadelphia, to be delivered to Duncan & Forsyth of Pittsburgh, within 18 days.

6 Boxes and 4 Trunks of Goods,

weighing, as per receipt, 2500 lbs. and marked for SHARPE & BARTLESON, Nashville, Tenn. Four of the boxes were packed at the Store of J Pyle, one at R. Rawley's, and one at J & T. Wood's, Philadelphia: they contained Domestic Goods, British Goods, and French Silks. Three trunks contained Shoes, and the fourth Clothing.

A Very Liberal Reward

will be given to any person who will put the subscribers, or Mr Robert Patterson of Philadelphia, in possession of such information as will lead to the discovery of said property.

Duncan & Forsyth.
Pittsburgh Sept. 9, 1825—tf

Public Sale of Furs in New-York.

THE AMERICAN FUR COMPANY will offer for sale, at their Store, No. 8, Vesey street, New-York, on *Monday, the 3d of October next,* their collection of Hatter's Furs and Buffalo Robes of the present season, viz:—

5000 lbs.	MACKINAC and LAKE SUPERIOR	BEAVER.
4000	MISSOURI	
1000	ASSORTED	
80000	NORTHERN	MUSKRATS.
35000	MISSISSIPPI	
30000	KANKIKEE	
	NORTHERN	RACKOONS.
	MISSISSIPPI	
	DETROIT	
10000	BUFFALO ROBES.	

These Skins are well worthy the attention of dealers and manufacturers. They will be put up in small parcels, and sold by Catalogue. The sale will be positive.

Catalogues will be ready, and the Skins open for examination, three days before the sale.

New York, Sept 1, 1825—[9—4t.]

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of John L. Glaser, an Insolvent Debtor, are warned to exhibit them to the undersigned, on or before the tenth of October next; otherwise they may be excluded from any benefit of the funds that are now, or may be at that period, in the hands of the Trustees.

Wm. Hays, }
George Poe, Jr } Trustees of
A Johnston, Jr } J. L Glaser.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 8, 1825—4t.

TONSORIAL NOTICE.
SAVE A FIP.

"Times are hard, and all well know it."

THE price of HAIR CUTTING, is reduced to *six and a fourth cents.*—I am content with that sum, and hope to share a reasonable patronage.

Sept. 9, 1825. **E. F Pratt.**

A HOUSE TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, corner of Smithfield and Second Streets, and a good STABLE, to let. Apply to

Henry Holdship.
July 29, 1825.—tf.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

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Lewis Peterson.

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Ditto Nails & Brads	Kentucky man Tobacco
Geneva Window Glass	Feathers, &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824—1y

DYING AND SCOURING.

J. BYRNE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he continues the business of DYING and SCOURING, at his house, north side of Third, between Market and Wood streets, where he has built a new dye-house, with proper apparatus. Those gentlemen who have offered piece goods to be dyed, (which he could not undertake on account of the smallness of his kettles,) are informed that he has now in operation kettles of such capacity as will answer all commands he may be favored with. Goods of every description dyed any color, with neatness and despatch, and he will work as cheap as any person can who will do the goods justice.—Ladies and Gentlemen wanting Garments scoured, are informed, (and hundreds will testify it,) that he "gars auld claes look a'maist as weel's the new."

☞ Volunteers' *Uniforms* and *Facings* cleaned. Turkey and Venetian *Carpets*, when faded and dirty, rendered as brilliant and beautiful as when new.

December 10, 1824—eo1y

Justices' Blanks

For sale at this Office.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Ware house, corner of Third and Wood Streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y. H. and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window-Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office.

Is in the West corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 31, 1824—tf

COPPER AND TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into Partnership, under the firm of

Howard & Rodgers,

Respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business, on the N. W. corner of Wood and Second streets, where they intend to manufacture and keep constantly on hand,

Stills, Wash-Kettles, Tea-Kettles.
TIN WARE, &c. &c.

Which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms. *Anderson's Patent STILLS, Fullers' and Hatters' KETTLES, SALT TUBE, &c. &c.* made to order, at the shortest notice. From their long experience in the business, they feel themselves warranted in saying that their work will be of the first quality. Merchants, Distillers, and others wishing to purchase, will please to call and judge for themselves. Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Wm. J. Howard,
Robert Rodgers.

April 22, 1825—tf.

A TWO-HORSE CARRIAGE

And Two Sets of HARNESS,

FOR SALE.

A good Gig would be taken in Exchange.

INQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

July 22, 1825—tf.

W. STEELE & CO.

(Successors to the late firm of "Steele & Co.")

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Offer for Sale, on liberal terms,

Leaf and Manufactured TOBACCO.
Juniata IRON, assorted.
do. NAILS, do.
do. NAIL, SPIKE, and DECK RODS.
SHOVELS, SPADES, AXES, and HOES.
Pittsburgh and Geneva WINDOW GLASS.
Conemaugh SALT.
WIRE SIFTERS, assorted.
DRAWING CHAINS.
Superior SPANISH SEGARS, &c &c.

Pittsburgh, August 5, 1825—tf

We are authorized to state, that

Captain James R. Butler

Is a candidate for the Office of

SHERIFF

OF THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY

May 27, 1825—te.

SHERIFFALTY.

I offer myself a candidate for the office of

Sheriff of Allegheny county,

AT the ensuing general election, and will be thankful for the votes of my fellow-citizens.

William Caven.

Versailles township, May 20, 1825.—te.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING,* and *WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following low rates, for Cash only, viz —

3 coat Plastering on lath, including materials,		16 cts.	per yd
2 do.	do.	14	
1 do.	do.	12	
3 do.	on brick wall,	8	
2 do.	do.	6	
1 do.	do.	4	

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 coats on lath,		8 cts.	per yd
2 do.	do.	6	
1 do.	do.	5	
3 do.	on brick wall,	6	
Hanging paper,		12½	per roll.
do.	border,	25	
Whitewashing,		37½	per room.

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars.

Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

June 20—tf.

SATINETS.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Associaton

HAVE on hand, and will be constantly supplied with an extensive assortment of

Satinets, from different Factories,

on consignment, at *Philadelphia and New York Prices*. Merchants in the western country are respectfully invited to call and examine the Goods. *ALSO.* A general assortment of

American Manufactures,

At the Wholesale Manufacturers' Prices.

September 9, 1825—tf.

FERREE'S RIFLE POWDER.

Davis & Hanson

HAVE for Sale, and will be constantly supplied with

RIFLE POWDER,

manufactured by Messrs. J. & J. FERREE, which they warrant to be of the first quality.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 9, 1825—7t.

FRESH TEAS.

25 Chests 1st quality
YOUNG HYSON

TEA,

Just received and for sale by

Ekin & Ledlie,
Corner of Market & Water streets

Pittsburgh, Sept. 9, 1825—4t

FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber wishes to rent, on perpetual lease, the LOT he now lives on, in Wood st. between Fourth street and Diamond Alley.

It will be laid out in LOTS,

To suit those wishing to rent.

Wm. Robinson.

Pittsburgh, July 1.—tf.

Edward J. & Samuel A. Roberts,

ATTORNEYS

AND

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Have their Office in Fourth St.

THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824—tf

PROCLAMATION.

IN pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of this commonwealth, passed the 28th day of March, A. D. 1825, entitled "an act for ascertaining the opinion of the people of this commonwealth in relation to the call of a Convention," Notice is hereby given, that it shall be the duty of each of the Inspectors of votes for the several townships, wards, and districts, at the next general election, to receive tickets from the citizens thereof, qualified to vote at such general election, and to deposit them in a proper box of votes, to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers, which tickets shall be labelled with the word "CONVENTION," and within, the words "FOR A CONVENTION," or "AGAINST A CONVENTION," and folded, delivered, and received in the usual manner,—and the votes so to be taken as aforesaid, shall be noted and returned in the same manner and at the same time as by law it is provided in relation to the general election of this commonwealth.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, Sept 5, 1825—5t

Gunpowder.

The subscriber offers for sale a quantity of

Best quality Rifle Powder,

WHICH will be disposed of low.—Likewise, a general assortment of GROCERIES.

R. Bevan, Jr.
Wood, between Second and Third Sts

FOR SALE AS ABOVE.

About 500 feet MAHOGONY,

consisting of 2½, 1 inch, and ½ inch boards, and 400 feet VENEERS, all of good quality—Also, a quantity of *Bird-eye Maple Veneers*, of superior quality—all of which will be sold low for cash.

Pittsburgh, August 5—tf.

OHIO PAPER MILL.

THE subscribers are disposed to *Sell or Rent* that valuable property situate on Little Beaver Creek, about three fourths of a mile from its junction with the Ohio river, and forty miles below Pittsburgh—together with a large stock of Rags, &c. now on hand. The Mill contains two engines, vats, and stuff chests—five screws and presses, with every other convenience for carrying on the paper making business to advantage. The stream is one among the best in the western country for permanency, and the situation of the mill is not exceeded by that of any similar establishment for doing a profitable business.

The subscribers having become advanced in years, and unable to bestow the requisite attention, is the only inducement for thus offering to dispose of it. Any further information may be obtained by application to either of the subscribers.

John Bever,
Near the premises

Jacob Bowman,
Brownsvile

August 19—3mo

The Western University.

The Classes in the University will be re-opened on Monday the 5th day of September.

IT is intended to join part of an English education with the Latin language in the Grammar School; an excellent tutor being procured to assist Dr. Black in this department

It may be stated to the young gentlemen of this city, that attendance on any of the departments of Logic and Moral Philosophy, under the Rev. Mr. Swift; or of Belles Lettres or Composition, under the Rev. Mr. Hopkins; or of Chemistry, Mathematics, or Natural Philosophy, under the Principal, can be obtained separately, at a very moderate expense.

Since the Independence of South-America and Mexico opens vast commercial prospects to the United States, it is supposed that there might be a great advantage in having access to learn the Spanish language. If a class could be formed for this and the French, the Rev. Mr. M'Guire will commence immediately to teach these languages.

Robert Bruce,
Principal W. U. P.

Pittsburgh, September 2, 1825—3t.

Removal.

THE PUBLIC are informed, that on the first day of October ensuing, I shall remove from the Pittsburgh Hotel, in Wood street, to Mr. Darlington's Hotel, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, hereafter to be designated

THE MANSION HOUSE.

John Ramsey.

City of Pittsburgh, Sept. 9, 1825—tf

N. B. The Philadelphia Stage Office will be kept by me, as usual.
J. R.

☞ The Maysville Eagle, Lexington Reporter, Cincinnati Gazette, and Louisville Public Advertiser, will insert the above 3 times, and forward their bills to this office.

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers having entered into Co-partnership, under the firm of THOMPSON & Co. in the stand formerly occupied by S. Thompson, will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

Dry Goods;

And as S. Thompson professes to be well acquainted with the Cloth business, they intend keeping on hand always a quantity of *BEST LONDON SUPERFINE BLACK & BLUE,* Together with a general assortment of other colored

BROAD CLOTHS & CASIMERES

Of first quality, as well as a general assortment of

Plain and figured dress Silks and Satins;
Plain & figured Moleskin & Silk Vestings;
Plain and figured Canton Crapes;
Crape & Silk Shawls, and Robes, &c. &c.

S. Thompson,
Wm. M'Combs.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 9, 1825.

☞GOODS MISSING.☜

ON the 19th of April last a man purporting to be a wagoner, and signing himself *Asa Kath* or *Asa Veith*, loaded at the the store of Robert Patterson in Philadelphia, to be delivered to Duncan & Forsyth of Pittsburgh, within 18 days.

6 Boxes and 4 Trunks of Goods,

weighing, as per receipt, 2500 lbs. and marked for SHARPE & BARTLESON, Nashville, Tenn. Four of the boxes were packed at the Store of J. Pyle, one at R. Rawley's, and one at J & T. Wood's, Philadelphia: they contained Domestic Goods, British Goods, and French Silks. Three trunks contained Shoes, and the fourth Clothing.

A Very Liberal Reward

will be given to any person who will put the subscribers, or Mr Robert Patterson of Philadelphia, in possession of such information as will lead to the discovery of said property.

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 9, 1825—tf

Public Sale of Furs in New-York.

THE AMERICAN FUR COMPANY will offer for sale, at their Store, No. 8, Vesey street, New-York, on *Monday, the 3d of October next*, their collection of Hatter's Furs and Buffalo Robes of the present season, viz:—

5000 lbs.	MACKINAC and LAKE SUPERIOR	BEAVER.
4000	MISSOURI	
1000	ASSORTED	
80000	NORTHERN	MUSKRATS.
35000	MISSISSIPPI	
30000	KANKIKEE	
	NORTHERN	RACKOONS.
	MISSISSIPPI	
	DETROIT	
10000	BUFFALO ROBES.	

These Skins are well worthy the attention of dealers and manufacturers. They will be put up in small parcels, and sold by Catalogue. The sale will be positive.

Catalogues will be ready, and the Skins open for examination, three days before the sale.

New York, Sept 1, 1825—[9—4t.]

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of John L. Glaser, an Insolvent Debtor, are warned to exhibit them to the undersigned, on or before the tenth of October next; otherwise they may be excluded from any benefit of the funds that are now, or may be at that period, in the hands of the Trustees.

Wm. Hays,
George Poe, Jr.
A. Johnston, Jr.
Trustees of J. L. Glaser.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 8, 1825—4t.

TONSORIAL NOTICE.

SAVE A FIP.

"*Times are hard, and all well know it.*"

THE price of HAIR CUTTING, is reduced to *six and a fourth cents.*—I am content with that sum, and hope to share a reasonable patronage.

E. F. Pratt.

Sept. 9, 1825.

A HOUSE TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, corner of Smithfield and Second Streets, and a good STABLE, to let. Apply to

Henry Holdship.

July 29, 1825.—tf.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1825.

☞A mistake in numbering the Gazette was made several weeks ago, and the error has been continued in the succeeding numbers. The present paper should be No. 92 of the volume.

[illegible] to the enlargement of the paper, we [illegible] be obliged to make some alterations in our [illegible], therefore, must not be disappointed if the [illegible] publication should be delayed beyond the usual period.

We are authorized to state that JOHN GILMORE, Esq. of Butler, is a candidate for STATE SENATOR, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to state that LAZARUS STEWART, Esq. will be a candidate for the Assembly, at the ensuing election.

WM. B. FOSTER, of Pitt township will be supported at the ensuing election for a Member of the State Legislature by a number of VOTERS.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The author of the paragraphs signed B. and C. in the last Gazette, has been much amused at the extraordinary explosion which those little pieces have produced. He expected that the placidity of Mr Stevenson's temper would be somewhat ruffled, but certainly had no expectation that such a tremendous excitement would be produced, as that gentleman has since evinced. In fact he gave that gentleman credit for so much *bien seance*, as to suppose that he would not proclaim his discomposure to the world. B. C. was fully aware that at certain times nothing is more unwelcome than a simple statement of facts. Falsehoods may be contradicted, but truth is uncontrovertible. He had not, however, fully appreciated the importance of the facts stated in those pieces. The extraordinary feeling which Mr. S. has evinced upon this occasion, has fixed the author's attention upon this matter, and he finds, upon inquiry, that many of the oldest members of the democratic party entertain the same sentiments which he has expressed. It is that circumstance which has aroused the wrath of Mr. Stevenson; he is displeased, not because the author has uttered falsehoods, but because he has proclaimed unpleasant and ill-timed truths; because he has given notoriety to those truths, and drawn to them more attention than they would otherwise have received.

As Mr. S. is not now a candidate, the author wishes not to occupy much time in a controversy with him. But as he has assailed the author's motives, he cannot remain silent.

He accuses the author of entertaining an "unwarrantable enmity" to him. This is not true. He has been several times elected to the legislature, during which period I never wrote one word against him; because I thought him as well qualified to fill that station as a majority of the persons usually elected. But when he offered himself for Congress, I thought he was aspiring to a situation which he was utterly unqualified to fill. Then commenced my opposition to him. I then thought that matters of vital importance to this district, would be discussed during the term of office for which he wished to be elected. I then thought that Mr. S. was not competent to advocate the interests of this district. If the opposition to him had *then* been successful, and Forward been elected, we would not *now* be afraid to elect *another* man of talents; but having elected *one incompetent* person, *his* friends deem it indispensably necessary to elect *another* still more incompetent. To the friends of Mr. Stevenson it is all important that *he* should be the prominent man of the district. But what care Messrs. M'Farland, M'Curdy, and such folks, for the welfare of Pittsburgh?

Why then, did the author publish those attacks in the last Gazette? To this a candid answer will be given. The author was fully impressed with the vast importance of the approaching session of Congress; he expected that matters of the most momentous nature, the establishment of an Armory, and the commencement of the National Canal, would be discussed and decided. In this expectation he was not singular; the whole mass of his fellow-citizens concurred with him, and none were more boisterous on this subject than the friends of Mr. Stevenson. It was therefore with no little surprise and mortification that the author heard of the nomination of Mr. Orr. He was surprised that at this crisis, a man like Robert Orr should be selected to represent us in Congress. He was mortified to find that a district which had been represented by a Gallatin, a Ross, a Lacock, a Baldwin, a Lowry, and a Forward, should now be represented by Jas. S. Stevenson and Robert Orr!!! Surprised and mortified as the author was, is it strange that he should inquire by what means we had been brought to this humiliating condition? In making this inquiry his mind was carried irresistibly to the conviction that it was procured by the management of Jas S Stevenson. The publication of this sentiment produced a terrible convulsion in Mr S's, feelings. Here it may be remarked that when many of Mr. Stevenson's democratic friends suggested the same opinion to him, he heard it with the utmost placidity of temper, but when the author touches upon this subject, he bursts into a passion resembling the fury of a volcanic eruption. "*Eructans viscera gemitu.*" [illegible] why this strange difference of conduct? If he were really innocent would he not be thankful for an opportunity publicly to remove the suspicions of friends as well as opponents? If he were innocent, would he not rather resort to the arguments of the dispassionate, than to the recrimination of an angry man?

What reasons had the author to suspect that the nomination of Mr. Orr was procured by the management of Mr. Stevenson? More than twelve months ago Mr. Stevenson was nominated at Kittanning, and there have been strong reasons to suppose that Mr. Orr was not inactive on that occasion. To procure the nomination of Mr. Orr, would be but an act of gratitude. It would at the same time prevent the nomination of a colleague whose superior talents would place him in the shade, and every person who knows Mr S. well knows that he will not willingly admit the presence of a superior. These circumstances alone would create a suspicion against Mr. Stevenson. But add to this the zeal which Mr. S. discovered for the nomination of Mr. Orr, and his strong objections to the nomination of Mr. Lacock previous to the meeting of Saturday last. Add to this the fact, that on Saturday last, Mr. Sevenson, for the first time, took an active part in a public meeting. On Saturday last he for the first time, separated himself from his old and uniform democratic supporters. On Saturday last, he for the first time, appeared in public as a coadjutor of John M'Farland. On Saturday last, the Member of Congress elect, first appeared in *open* alliance with the hero of the tar-barrel! Why should this great change in the conduct of Mr. Stevenson take place on Saturday last? Is it credible that Mr. Stevenson should thus change his whole course of conduct to procure a confirmation of the nomination of a man about whose election he was indifferent? Is it not more probable that he was much interested in this matter, and that he assisted in procuring the nomination of Mr. Orr at Butler? Was not the activity of Mr. Stevenson and his *particular friends*, preparatory to and during the meeting on Saturday, *of itself, an attempt by one member of Congress to dictate who the other should be?* Was not such conduct highly indecorous and indelicate?—Would it not have been more proper to avoid that occasion for coming before the people, than make [illegible] era of his defeat?

[illegible] can now doubt that Mr. Stevenson procured the nomination of Mr. Orr? And that he was influenced by the conviction that the election of a colleague [illegible] would overshadow him and destroy his influence?

[illegible] observation intrudes itself, which should [illegible] Mr. Stevenson to the very soul. It is this, [illegible] election of Mr. Stevenson not only excludes [illegible] of talents from one seat, but makes it advisable [illegible] friends to elect to the *other* seat, a man of still [illegible] moderate attainments than himself.

The citizens of the county of Allegheny are fully convinced that Pittsburgh possesses [illegible] superior to any other place for the location of an Armory. But they reason as follows: "Although we know all the advantages which we possess, yet Congress does not know them, and as Mr. Stevenson cannot press our claims with sufficient zeal and ability, we must not send a man of talents from [illegible]." If we had a Wilkins, a Ross, or a Baldwin in Congress, instead of Mr. Stevenson, would we now be afraid to send Mr. Lacock there?

If the author was influenced by "special interests," they would surely be more effectually pursued by courting the favor of an influential director of the Branch Bank, than by exposing his cunning and management.

There is something peculiarly decorous in the clamor of Mr. Stevenson about my hostility to the democratic party. We differ much on this subject. I have condemned many measures adopted by the democratic party, and certainly do not approve all the measures adopted by the federalists. And where is there a candid, disinterested individual, who approves every measure adopted by either party? Mr. Stevenson, to be sure, who lived to the age of forty or forty-five years a federalist, and who became a democrat just in time to take a seat in a democratic legislature, now perhaps has some new light, which may enable him to condemn every measure which he approved until he arrived at the age of forty or forty-five years, and approve every measure which he formerly condemned.

There is also a remarkable propriety in the assumption of an anonymous signature to accuse another of making "covert attacks." If it is true, as has been stated, that Mr. Stevenson dictated to a young friend the anonymous publication to which I am replying, and procured him to carry it to the printer, it places the propriety of his conduct in still stronger light. Whether the information on this point, is correct or incorrect, the author neither knows nor cares, but presumes he might ascertain by calling on Mr. Andrews. He did previously suppose that Mr. S. was the author. While Mr. Stevenson used the words "covert attacks," he should have recollected that when his friend Mr. M'Knight, a year ago, called on the editor of the Gazette, the name of the author of the publications of which he complained, was given to him, and that one of those publications closed with the following words: "I request that you will make my real name known to Mr. Stevenson." He should also have recollected, that when in company with Mr. Ogden he called on Mr. Maclean, before nine o'clock on Friday morning last, the name of the author of B. & C. was promptly announced to him. No concealment was wished or attempted.

B. & C.

Communicated for the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Cookstown, August 27th, 1825.

Agreeably to a notification given out, a large and respectable number of the inhabitants of Washington township, Fayette county, and from the adjacent counties of Washington and Westmoreland, met at Cookstown Meeting House, to take into consideration, the subject of a Convention, to alter or amend the State Constitution. After organizing the meeting, by choosing JAMES D. COPE, Esq. President, and *Joseph Downer*, and *Jehu Jackman*, Secretaries, the meeting was opened by reading the late law relative to the call of a Convention. A lengthy, luminous and spirited, but candid debate upon the various subjects connected with the Constitution, such as *gubernatorial* patronage, good and evils of the present judiciary system, danger of meddling with the present Constitution, &c. took place.

It was moved and carried, that the following named persons, viz: David Wilson, Thomas Baird, Joseph Downer, Nathaniel Stephens, and Jehu Jackman, should be appointed a committee to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, who, after retiring for some time, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and approved of by a large majority.

Laying down this principle as incontrovertible, that, in the citizens of Pennsylvania, the [illegible] power alone is vested; that, for their advantage and welfare, the state government is or should be instituted; that the officers thereof, are merely agents appointed to conduct the political concerns with ability and fidelity;—this conclusion follows, that when the majority of the citizens shall clearly express by their votes, their desire to have the State Constitution amended, the manifestations of the public will must be carried into effect.

To preserve liberty, and for the purpose of securing the invaluable rights and privileges of freemen, it is necessary that no more power should be delegated to the public functionaries, than what is requisite to enable them to perform the duties of the several offices with correctness and fidelity. Regarding this as a self-evident truth, the majority of the persons composing this meeting, resolve, that the present Constitution grants the chief magistrate more extensive prerogatives, and greater authority than are proper for the governor of this commonwealth to possess. That, in place of these having the tendency to assist him in officiating as the executive of our state government, they increase the difficulties of the station, and cause the duties thereof, to be more arduous. Around the chief magistrate, the expectants of, and aspirants to office, collect; who, with their legislative friends, teaze him by their importunities, and form cabals and intrigues at Harrisburgh. The power vested in the governor to commission in the several counties, whatever number of Justices of the Peace he pleases, is found to be a serious grievance, and will continue to be a growing evil, dangerous to the wellbeing and rights of the community, should not the people be again empowered to elect a stated number of magistrates in each township. The majority of this meeting therefore conceive, that effects the most salutary would be produced, were the power of the governor abridged. To accomplish an object so desirable, and also to produce some other improvements, in the State Constitution, this meeting recommends their fellow-citizens to vote for a convention at the next general election.

This meeting, solicitous that every prudent precaution should be observed to secure to the citizens the benefits anticipated to be realized from an amendment of the StateConstitution—for the attainment of this purpose, it is respectfully recommended to the electors of the different townships, to meet and publish the amendments they desire;—and further, it is requested that the friends to a convention shall not vote for any candidate, as a member thereof, who shall not have publicly declared, previous to an election, what alterations in the constitution he approves of, and which he will alone be an advocate for, should he be elected a delegate to the Convention. Were the public will so to be expressed, would it not be absurd and irrational to suppose, that the majority of persons composing a convention could be so weak, or so wickedly disposed as to form a constitution inimical to the political interests of the citizens of the commonwealth? Common sense forbids a supposition so preposterous.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend, that in the event of a new Constitution being adopted, or amendments to the present one being formed, that at a subsequent election, it shall be left to the citizens to determine whether or not the new drafted or amended Constitution shall supersede that now in force. If three-fifths of the electors declare that the Constitution formed by the Convention, (after its publication in several newspapers) meets their approbation, then let it become the Constitution of Pennsylvania.—Were a resolution to this effect adopted by the contemplated convention, (agreeably to precedents.) the sovereignty of the people would be treated with that reverence to which it is entitled.

This meeting feels assured, that sufficient patriotism, knowledge and discrimination exists in the community, to qualify the citizens who compose it, to choose honest, capable men to form a Convention. To assert the contrary, would amount to sedition against representative democracy.

Resolved, Therefore by this meeting, that the best interests of the citizens of Pennsylvania would be promoted, and their rights rendered more secure, if the Constitution should be so altered as to embrace the following amendments:

1st. That the Judges should be appointed for the term of seven years by the Governor and approved of by the Senate.

2. That the Justices of the Peace shall be elected by the people of the different townships, for the space of three or five years.

3. That Prothonotaries, Registers and Recorders, shall be elected in the several counties by the citizens thereof, for the term of three or five years.

4. That the number of Senators shall be thirty, and the House of Representatives sixty.

5. That the pay of the Governor and members of the Legislature, shall be fixed by the Constitution.

6. That the general election shall be held on the last Friday in October.

7. That the Legislature shall meet on the second Monday of January.

8. That there shall be a provision in the Constitution, stating that if two thirds of the Legislature shall propose to the people amendments to the Constitution, these if approved of by three fifths of the citizens at the next election, shall become a part of the Constitution.

9. That no act of incorporation shall be granted to any company or association, without the real or personal property of each individual thereof being accountable for the debts of the association.

10. That liberal salaries shall be allowed to Prothonotaries, Registers and Recorders, to be paid out of the lawful costs, and the residue to be paid into the treasury.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting shall be handed for publication, to the editors of papers in Fayette and the adjacent counties.

JAMES D. COPE, *President.*

JOSEPH DOWNER, } *Secretaries.*
JEHU JACKMAN, }

COMMODORE STEWART.

Navy Department, 5th September, 1825.

SIR: I enclose to you the judgment of the Court Martial, which the President of the United States has approved, acquitting you most honorably of all the charges which have been made against you, and of which the Government has been apprised, while you commanded the squadron in the Pacific. The number and nature of the charges, and character of those who presented them, were such, that an inquiry was demanded by your own honor, and the duty which the Government owed to itself, and the interest of the nation. The result of the investigation has been satisfactory to the Executive—will be useful to the public, and honorable to yourself. It has furnished a conclusive answer to public and private accusation, and redeemed your fame from reproach—a fame heretofore dear to your country, and hereafter to become still more precious.

I am very respectfully, &c.

SAM'L. L. SOUTHARD.

Capt. Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, Washington.

At a General Court Martial, convened at the City of Washington, on the eighteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, by virtue of a precept, from the Honorable the SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, bearing date the seventeenth day of August, instant.

Present, *Captain James Barron President; Wm. M. Crane, Robert T. Spence, John D. Henley, Jesse D. Elliott, Stephen Cassin, James Renshaw, Thomas Brown, Charles C. B. Thompson, Alexander S. Wadsworth, George W. Rodgers, and George C. Read, Members; and Richard S. Coxe, Judge Advocate.*

This Court having fully and maturely investigated [illegible] matters submitted to it in the case of Captain [illegible] *Stewart*, and considered the Charges and Specifications, the evidence and the defence of the accused, proceeded this third day of September, in the year aforesaid, to which time the Court had been adjourned from day to day to determine upon the same. And, after such deliberation, it is of opinion, that the first and second Specifications of the first charge are not proved, that the third Specification is not proved, as it alleges that the said Captain Stewart did prevent the Captain of the Peruvian brig Belgrano from taking and sending in for adjudication the American ship the Canton, then engaged in a lawful trade; that, in so doing, the said Charles Stewart was acting in strict obedience to his duty, as indicated both in his instructions and by the laws of nations; and that his conduct on this occasion was highly meritorious and praise-worthy. The Court is also of opinion, that the residue of the Specification is not proved. The Court is also of opinion, that the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth, specifications, are not proved. It is of opinion, that the tenth specification is so far proved as it alleges the purchase of the articles therein mentioned to have been made from the Canton; but the Court is decidedly of opinion, that there was no impropriety in the act, that it was proper and correct, and that the residue of the specification is not proved. [*The Court go thro' with the remaining specifications of the first charge, and declare them all not to be proved, except in a few particulars in which they clearly justify the conduct of the Commodore. They therefore declare Charles Stewart not guilty of the first charge. They also declare the specifications of the remaining three charges not proved and pronounce him not guilty of either of said charges. The court proceeded:*]

In terminating a trial which has awakened so general and so deep an interest, and in submitting the result to the Executive, the Court trusts that the peculiar character of the accusations which have been investigated, will furnish an excuse for appending to the record a few remarks.

When rumors and reports are widely and industriously disseminated, calculated to impair the high standing and usefulness of an officer in whom great trust and confidence have been reposed, it becomes the duty of the executive to afford to such officer, by the convention of a proper tribunal, an opportunity of vindicating himself before the world. To afford this opportunity, and to preserve from the insidious effects of unmerited reproach, a reputation dear to the nation,—won by the honorable services of seven-and-twenty years; to extinguish prejudices and suspicions created by misrepresentations, or misconceptions of public agents and private individuals, and, finally, to do all which the laws, which justice, and which honor exact, this court has been convened.

Charges and Specifications have been preferred, embracing all the accusations made against Captain Stewart; an investigation has been made into their truth; it has been conducted by the Judge Advocate in the most exemplary manner, yet with a minuteness and fulness calculated to leave no doubt or cloud of suspicion resting upon the character of the accused. This investigation has produced what was desired by Captain Stewart, and intended by the Executive, a development of all the important transactions attending the late cruise of the Franklin in the Pacific, and the principles and motives which guided the conduct of the commander. These Charges and Specifications, the Court has adjudged not to be proved; to be, in some respects, utterly groundless; and in others to have originated in a misconception or misrepresentation of the most innocent and meritorious acts; and Captain Stewart has been most fully and most honorably acquitted of every, even the slightest impropriety.

The Court, however, conceives that the peculiar character of the accusation is such that it would not render that full measure of justice which is required at its hands by a simple judgment of acquittal. It is, therefore, impelled by a sense of duty to go farther, and to make, unhesitatingly, this declaration to the world, that, so far from having violated the high duties of neutrality and respect for the laws of nations; so far from having sacrificed the honor of the American flag, or tarnished its own fair fame by acting upon any motives of a mercenary or sordid kind; so far from having neglected his duty, or betrayed the trust reposed in him, by refusing proper protection to American citizens and property, or rendering such protection subservient to individual interests, no one circumstance has been developed, throughout the whole course of this minute investigation into the various occurrences of a three years' cruise, calculated to impair the confidence which the members of the Court, the Navy, and the nation, have long reposed in the honor, the talents, and the patriotism of this distinguished officer, or to weaken, in any manner, the opinion which all who know him entertain of his humanity and disinterestedness.

These virtues only glow with brighter lustre from this ordeal of trial, like the stars he triumphantly displayed, when valor and skill achieved a new victory to adorn the annals of our naval glory.

[*Signed by the officers of the Court.*]

The proceedings and sentence of the court are approved; with the exception of the exclusion of Samuel Brown, as an incompetent witness: The grounds of objection to his testimony apparent on the face of the Record being considered as going to his credibility, and not to his competency.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Washington City, 5th Sept. 1825.

The able Counsel (says the Washington Journal,) to whom Capt. Stewart entrusted his reputation, sustained it throughout with singular talent and zeal, and have brought it forth from the ordeal brightened by the severe process to which it was submitted.—He stands before his country justified in every act.—He has received back his sword without a stain, and his high fame without a blemish. He returns to his country's bosom, and her service, his laurels greened and invigorated by the storm which has passed over them, and his reputation rendered more dear and sacred to his country by the perils which it had encountered and overcome.

Captain Stewart.—We congratulate our countrymen on the sentence of acquittal passed on the gallant *Stewart*, which we publish in this day's *American*—an acquittal so complete in all its parts, so entire and so glorious. It is an acquittal which should be preserved in the family of this gallant officer, equally as honorable as his naval victories. He has now achieved a splendid triumph, and all the clouds that lowered upon his house are buried in the deep bosom of the ocean—in the very spot where he gained his naval glories. May injured virtue be ever thus rewarded. There is in suffering, patient, uncomplaining integrity, something irresistibly attractive—an integrity that silently awaits for the hour when justice shall be awarded; enduring the scoffs and suspicions of censorious men, and the glances of envy. At length that hour arrives, and every charge passes through the fiery ordeal of rigid scrutiny, and the character comes forth brilliant, beautiful and more glorious from the trial. A naval victory is nothing to such a triumph—the laurels of Commodore Stewart are now beset with bright and glittering stars.

Baltimore American.

Sheriffs' Sales.—The number of Sheriffs' sales of land, advertised in the country papers. seems to strike our city brethern with admiration. They do not say in terms, that unusual pecuniary embarrassment exists in the country, but such is the plain inference from the manner in which the advertisements alluded to are noticed. Now the fact is the number of Sheriffs' sales advertised in the newspapers, is no criterion from which to judge of the prosperous, or calamitous situation of the country as to money matters. The legislature, at the session of 1823-4, passed an act requiring Sheriffs to advertise all lands levied upon and to be sold, in the country newspapers. The Sheriffs were not theretofore generally in the practice of publishing such advertisements in the newspapers, but in handbills. Hence the fact, that more Sheriffs' sales are advertised in the newspapers now, than were two years ago. The country is not by any means so depressed as it was a few years since. The improved mode of agriculture has increased the products of the soil; and a retrenchment of expenses has almost universally taken place. The only difficulty is, in finding a market for the produce of the farmer.

Harrisb Chron

A great drought has prevailed from Harrisburgh to Lewistown, on the Juniata.—The gardens have been destroyed, and very little of oats has been, or of Indian corn will be, gathered this season. Showers have fallen seasonably in some small districts, and there perhaps half a crop of corn may be gathered. Of Buckwheat there is a tolerable appearance, and should the frost not set in early there will be a middling crop. Through the Northern and Western part of Mifflin county, Centre, Huntingdon and the Northern part of Franklin county, there has been more rain, and is a better appearance for the above grains; but still the season has been unusually dry, and there will be nothing like the common crops. Late potatoes look promising.

The manufactories of Iron, in all the above counties, are drove on briskly. In Centre and Huntingdon, where the manufactories are numerous, a sufficient quantity cannot be produced to supply the demand. The Messrs. Valentines & Thomas have erected a rolling mill near Bellefonte, which is in full operation, and other ironmasters contemplate erecting similar works. This is a much more rapid process of forming iron into bars than by forging as the rolling mill just referred to will turn out 600 lb. of bar iron in the space of from 15 to 20 minutes. The bitumenous stone coal, brought from Mr. Peter A. Karthaus's establishment, is used in it.—It is impossible to pass through an agricultural and manufacturing country, and one purely agricultural, without remarking the superior activity and industry of the former. The reason is obvious: the manufacturer consumes part of the surplus produce of the farmer, while in a country entirely agricultural and remote from the sea board, the farmer gets to market but once or twice a year, and has not the same excitement to activity as if he had a home market the whole year round. And here let it be farther remarked, that no one can travel through Pennsylvania, and see the well filled barns, the stacks of wheat, rye and hay, without being convinced of the necessity of turning a portion of our productive industry into another channel. The system of husbandry has been very much improved, every where, and will continue to improve; and we have no means of increasing the consumption, except by the employment of more capital in manufactories, and state works of internal improvement.

Harrisburgh Chron.

Ohio Canal.—The last letting brings the line under contract, from the Summit Lake on the Portage Summit, down to within two or three miles of the Northern termination of the Canal in the River near this Village. This part will also be put under contract, we understand, as soon as the opinion of the Board and the Principal Engineer can be obtained on some questions relating to the proper place of termination, and the location of the line for a short distance above. The contracts on this, as well as on former lettings have been taken at prices considerably below the estimates of the Engineers with but few exceptions. Doubts might be entertained whether the work could be performed at the [illegible] prices, did not facts pretty strongly prove the contrary. The contracts which were taken at the lowest rates, at former lettings, are in a state of rapid execution, without any advances of money on the part of the State. Some of the contracts taken at the lowest rates, in July, are now more than half finished; and the contractors applied for jobs at similar rates, at the last letting. Unless some unforeseen difficulties should occur, the Canal from the Portage Summit to Lake Erie will be completed for [illegible] less than the estimated cost of the same line submitted to the Legislature at their last session.

Cleaveland Herald.

Miami O. Canal.—By a gentleman from Hamilton, who lately travelled on the line of canal from that place to Middletown, we learn that on 32 sections about 400 workmen are at this time engaged, and others are daily coming in. A few days since, a company of 36 hardy sons of Erin, who have been employed on the New-York canal, arrived intending to engage on the Miami canal. The work appears to be progressing rapidly; and the excavation of one of the sections, it is said, nearly completed, and of others considerably advanced.

Spirit of Freedom.

Onondaga Salt.—We are sorry to learn that in consequence of the difficulties which have existed between the different salt manufacturing villages about water, not more that two thirds the quantity of Salt will be manufactured this year that was made in 1824, and that the revenue derived from this article will therefore fall $30,000 short of what was last year paid in the treasury. We are informed by an intelligent gentleman, who has recently visited the several Salt-works, that at the village of Liverpool, where 250,000 bushels were last year manufactured, there will not this year be over 50,000 bushels; and that there is a proportion deficit at Geddesburgh.—The deficiency at Salina and Syracuse, though not so great as at the other works, fall considerably short of the usual supply. This article therefore, will be necessarily higher this fall than it has been for several years.

Rochester Tel.

We have been very obligingly favored with the following extract from a letter received by a gentleman of Leesburgh, from his friend in the District of Columbia; "We have just understood from unquestionable authority, that an agent from Holland has arrived fully authorized to take two thirds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Stock, if the remainder is ensured to be subscribed." The above intelligence will certainly be deemed important; and, from the source whence it is derived, we believe it to be entitled to entire credit.

Leesb. Genius of Lib.

Foreign News.

London dates to the 29th July have have been received.

Mr. Canning had recovered his health.

Accounts from Greece were favorable.

The Stock markets were depressed.

The long talked of fight between the lion Nero, and six dogs, took place at Warwick, and resulted in favor of the latter. The three dogs first led into the grated cage attached the noble animal with great fury, but altho' he made no effort to injure them other than tearing or beating them off with his paws, they were withdrawn in 10 minutes greatly injured. A second set let in had the advantage of him, (the cage having been rendered so slippery by the keeper's spilling water in it that the lion could not keep his feet) and were taken off the declared victors.—His efforts were merely directed to the shaking or pawing of his antagonists off. He never attempted to bite one of them, and, indeed, appeared to have no more knowledge of fighting than a sheep, his education having overcome or eradicated his natural ferocity. His keeper visited him between the onsets, the animal appearing as tame and harmless as a lamb. What refinement in cruelty, to destroy the spirits of the creature, by confinement and control, and then let loose upon him ferocious beasts trained for battle! The whole must have been a speculation to make money by the letting of stands to spectators, as it did not appear that any bet had been taken on. But about 500 spectators attended

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New-York, September 5.—The packet ship William Thompson, captain Crocker, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, bringing regular advices to the 1st of August. They afford no political intelligence of importance. A further decline had taken place in the price of cotton.

Paris, July 27.—The house of Rothschild has contracted for a loan of six millions of florins, at 4 per cent. interest, with the Government of the Grand Duchy of Hesse.

Letters from Constantinople of the 28th of June have the following particulars:

"The accounts arrived this morning from the Morea positively announce the defeat of Ibrahim Pacha by General Colocotroni, now director of the executive powers of Greece.

"The details of the naval battle between the Greek fleet and that of the Captain Pacha, inform that the latter had three ships burnt, one of which was the frigate which has his treasure on board, and captured some transports, which had most of the ammunition and the rafts intended for the siege of Missolonghi."

"The Turks made a general attack on Missolonghi on the 17th of June, but without success, and consequently with considerable loss.

"The Reis Effendi in the last conference which he had with the foreign ministers, has declined in the most positive manner, all mediation in favor of the Greeks. The Porte will not enter into any diplomatic discussion whatever on the affairs of Greece.

"On board the great frigate which was blown up in the battle of Cape d'Oro, there was a crew of six hundred men and two hundred officers, most of them Europeans, who were to direct the works at the siege of Missolonghi. The transports taken by the Greeks had on board the greater part of the train of Artillery, also intended for the siege of Missolonghi. All these prizes have been taken to Hydra.

According to a letter from Alexandria in Egypt, in the Florence Gazette of the 16th July, the steam boat navigation by way of Ancona, Corfu and Malta, to Bombay, is to commence in the month of September this year. The calculation, as we have already heard, is, that the passage from England to Bombay is to be performed in 37 days. English Commissioners, it is again stated, were daily expected at Alexandria, to negotiate with the viceroy for the opening of a canal to unite the Mediterranean and Red Sea.

FROM HAYTI.

By the schr. United States, Capt. Powell, the Editors of the American have received a letter from Cape Hayti, under date of 15th August, which says:—"The acknowledgment of the independence of this Island by the King of France, has occasioned great and general rejoicings in every part of the Island except this, where [illegible] diabolical spirits were easily found [illegible] endeavor to blow the blast of another [illegible] war. Providentially the plot was discovered in the bud, and immediately expresses were despatched to the President, who is now here, having quelled the [illegible] with but little bloodshed. A few of the leading conspirators were shot, and the rest sent to Port au Prince for trial.

Balt. American.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1825.

☞A mistake in numbering the Gazette was made several weeks ago, and the error has been continued in the succeeding numbers. The present paper should be No. 52 of the volume.

Previous to the enlargement of the paper, we shall be obliged to make some alterations in our press; our patrons, therefore, must not be disappointed if the next publication should be delayed beyond the usual period.

We are authorized to state that **JOHN GILMORE**, Esq. of Butler, is a candidate for **STATE SENATOR**, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to state that **LAZARUS STEWART**, Esq. will be a candidate for the Assembly, at the ensuing election.

WM. B. FOSTER, of Pitt township will be supported at the ensuing election for a Member of the State Legislature by a number of VOTERS.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The author of the paragraphs signed B. and C. in the last Gazette, has been much amazed at the extraordinary explosion which those little pieces have produced. He expected that the placidity of Mr Stevenson's temper would be somewhat ruffled, but certainly had no expectation that such a tremendous excitement would be produced, as that gentleman has since evinced. In fact he gave that gentleman credit for so much *bien seance*, as to suppose that he would not proclaim his discomposure to the world. B. C. was fully aware that at certain times nothing is more unwelcome than a simple statement of facts. Falsehoods may be contradicted, but truth is uncontrovertible. He had not, however, fully appreciated the importance of the facts stated in those pieces. The extraordinary feeling which Mr. S. has evinced upon this occasion, has fixed the author's attention upon this matter, and he finds, upon inquiry, that many of the oldest members of the democratic party entertain the same sentiments which he has expressed. It is this circumstance which has aroused the wrath of Mr. Stevenson; he is displeased, not because the author has uttered falsehoods, but because he has proclaimed unpleasant and ill-timed truths; because he has given notoriety to those truths, and drawn to them more attention than they would otherwise have received.

As Mr. S. is not now a candidate, the author wishes not to occupy much time in a controversy with him. But as he has assailed the author's motives, he cannot remain silent.

He accuses the author of entertaining an "unwarrantable enmity" to him. This is not true. He has been several times elected to the legislature, during which period I never wrote one word against him; because I thought him as well qualified to fill that station as a majority of the persons usually elected. But when he offered himself for Congress, I thought he was aspiring to a situation which he was utterly unqualified to fill. Then commenced my opposition to him. I then thought that matters of vital importance to this district, would be discussed during the term of office for which he wished to be elected. I then thought that Mr. S. was not competent to advocate the interests of this district. If the opposition to him had *then* been successful, and Forward been elected, we would not *now* be afraid to elect *another* man of talents; but having elected *one incompetent* person, *his* friends deem it indispensably necessary to elect *another* still more incompetent. To the friends of Mr. Stevenson it is all important that *he* should be the prominent man of the district. But what care Messrs. M'Farland, M'Curdy, and such folks, for the welfare of Pittsburgh?

Why then, did the author publish those attacks in the last Gazette? To this a candid answer will be given. The author was fully impressed with the vast importance of the approaching session of Congress; he expected that matters of the most momentous nature, the establishment of an Armory, and the commencement of the National Canal, would be discussed and decided. In this expectation he was not singular; the whole mass of his fellow-citizens concurred with him, and none were more boisterous on this subject than the friends of Mr. Stevenson. It was therefore with no little surprise and mortification that the author heard of the nomination of Mr. Orr. He was surprised that at this crisis, a man like Robert Orr should be selected to represent us in Congress. He was mortified to find that a district which had been represented by a Gallatin, a Ross, a Lacock, a Baldwin, a Lowry, and a Forward, should now be represented by Jas. S. Stevenson and Robert Orr!!! Surprised and mortified as the author was, is it strange that he should inquire by what means we had been brought to this humiliating condition? In making this inquiry his mind was carried irresistibly to the conviction that it was procured by the management of Jas S Stevenson. The publication of this sentiment produced a terrible convulsion in Mr S's. feelings. Here it may be remarked that when many of Mr. Stevenson's democratic friends suggested the same opinion to him, he heard it with the utmost placidity of temper, but when the author touches upon this subject, he bursts into a passion resembling the fury of a volcanic eruption. "*Eructans viscera gemitu.*" Now why this strange difference of conduct? If he were really innocent would he not be thankful for an opportunity publicly to remove the suspicions of friends as well as opponents? If he were innocent, would he not rather resort to the arguments of a dispassionate, than to the recrimination of an angry man?

What reasons had the author to suspect that the nomination of Mr. Orr was procured by the management of Mr. Stevenson? More than twelve months ago Mr. Stevenson was nominated at Kittanning, and there have been strong reasons to suppose that Mr. Orr was not inactive on that occasion. To procure the nomination of Mr. Orr, would be but an act of gratitude. It would at the same time prevent the nomination of a colleague whose superior talents would place him in the shade, and every person who knows Mr S. well knows that he will not willingly admit the presence of a superior. These circumstances alone would create a suspicion against Mr. Stevenson. But add to this the zeal which Mr. S. discovered for the nomination of Mr. Orr, and his strong objections to the nomination of Mr. Lacock previous to the meeting of Saturday last. Add to this the fact, that on Saturday last, Mr. Sevenson, for the first time, took an active part in a public meeting. On Saturday last he for the first time, separated himself from his old and uniform democratic supporters. On Saturday last, he for the first time, appeared in public as a coadjutor of John M'Farland. On Saturday last, the Member of Congress elect, first appeared in *open* alliance with the hero of the tar-barrel! Why should this great change in the conduct of Mr. Stevenson take place on Saturday last? Is it credible that Mr. Stevenson should thus change his whole course of conduct to procure a confirmation of the nomination of a man about whose election he was indifferent? Is it not more probable that he was much interested in this matter, and that he assisted in procuring the nomination of Mr. Orr at Butler? Was not the activity of Mr. Stevenson and his *particular* friends, preparatory to and during the meeting on Saturday, *of itself, an attempt by one member of Congress to dictate who the other should be?* Was not such conduct highly indecorous and indelicate?—Would it not have been more proper to avoid that occasion for coming before the people, than make the era of his *debut?*

Who can now doubt that Mr. Stevenson procured the nomination of Mr. Orr? And that he was influenced by the conviction that the election of a colleague of talents would overshadow him and destroy his influence?

Here an observation intrudes itself, which should gratify Mr. Stevenson to the very soul. It is this, that the election of Mr. Stevenson not only excludes a man of talents from *one* seat, but makes it advisable for his friends to elect to the *other* seat, a man of still more moderate attainments than himself.

The citizens of the county of Allegheny are fully convinced that Pittsburgh possesses advantages superior to any other place for the location of an Armory. But they reason as follows: "Although we know all the advantages which we possess, yet Congress does not know them, and as Mr. Stevenson cannot press our claims with sufficient zeal and ability, we must not send a man of talents from Beaver." If we had a Wilkins, a Ross, or a Baldwin in Congress, instead of Mr. Stevenson, would we now be afraid to send Mr. Lacock there?

If the author was influenced by "special interests," they would surely be more effectually pursued by courting the favor of an influential director of the Branch Bank, than by exposing his cunning and management.

There is something peculiarly decorous in the clamor of Mr. Stevenson about my hostility to the democratic party. We differ much on this subject. I have condemned many measures adopted by the democratic party, and certainly do not approve all the measures adopted by the federalists. And where is there a candid, disinterested individual, who approves every measure adopted by either party? Mr. Stevenson, to be sure, who lived to the age of forty or forty-five years a federalist, and who became a democrat just in time to take a seat in a democratic legislature, now perhaps has some new light, which may enable him to condemn every measure which he approved until he arrived at the age of forty or forty-five years, and approve every measure which he formerly condemned.

There is also a remarkable propriety in the assumption of an anonymous signature to accuse another of making "covert attacks." If it is true, as has been stated, that Mr. Stevenson dictated to a young friend the anonymous publication to which I am replying, and procured him to carry it to the printer, it places the propriety of his conduct in still stronger light. Whether the information on this point, is correct or incorrect, the author neither knows nor cares, but presumes he might ascertain by calling on Mr. Andrews. He did previously suppose that Mr. S. was the author. While Mr. Stevenson used the words "covert attacks," he should have recollected that when his friend Mr. M'Knight, a year ago, called on the editor of the Gazette, the name of the author of the publications of which he complained, was given to him, and that one of those publications closed with the following words: "I request that you will make my real name known to Mr. Stevenson." He should also have recollected, that when in company with Mr. Ogden he called on Mr. Maclean, before nine o'clock on Friday morning last, the name of the author of B. & C. was promptly announced to him. No concealment was wished or attempted.

B. & C.

Communicated for the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Cookstown, August 27th, 1825.

Agreeably to a notification given out, a large and respectable number of the inhabitants of Washington township, Fayette county, and from the adjacent counties of Washington and Westmoreland, met at Cookstown Meeting House, to take into consideration, the subject of a Convention, to alter or amend the State Constitution. After organizing the meeting, by choosing JAMES D. COPE, Esq. President, and *Joseph Downer*, and *Jehu Jackman*, Secretaries, the meeting was opened by reading the late law relative to the call of a Convention. A lengthy, luminous and spirited, but candid debate upon the various subjects connected with the Constitution, such as *gubernatorial* patronage, good and evils of the present judiciary system, danger of meddling with the present Constitution, &c. took place.

It was moved and carried, that the following named persons, viz: David Wilson, Thomas Baird, Joseph Downer, Nathaniel Stephens, and Jehu Jackman, should be appointed a committee to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, who, after retiring for some time, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and approved of by a large majority.

Laying down this principle as incontrovertible, that, in the citizens of Pennsylvania, the sovereign power alone is vested; that, for their advantage and welfare, the state government is or should be instituted; that the officers thereof, are merely agents appointed to conduct the political concerns with ability and fidelity:—this conclusion follows, that when the majority of the citizens shall clearly express by their votes, their desire to have the State Constitution amended, the manifestations of the public will must be carried into effect.

To preserve liberty, and for the purpose of securing the invaluable rights and privileges of freemen, it is necessary that no more power should be delegated to the public functionaries, than what is requisite to enable them to perform the duties of the several offices with correctness and fidelity. Regarding this as a self-evident truth, the majority of the persons composing this meeting, resolve, that the present Constitution grants the chief magistrate more extensive prerogatives, and greater authority than are proper for the governor of this commonwealth to possess. That, in place of these having the tendency to assist him in officiating as the executive of our state government, they increase the difficulties of the station, and cause the duties thereof, to be more arduous. Around the chief magistrate, the expectants of, and aspirants to office, collect; who, with their legislative friends, teaze him by their importunities, and form cabals and intrigues at Harrisburgh. The power vested in the governor to commission in the several counties, whatever number of Justices of the Peace he pleases, is found to be a serious grievance, and will continue to be a growing evil, dangerous to the wellbeing and rights of the community, should not the people be again empowered to elect a stated number of magistrates in each township. The majority of this meeting therefore conceive, that effects the most salutary would be produced, were the power of the governor abridged. To accomplish an object so desirable, and also to produce some other improvements, in the State Constitution, this meeting recommends their fellow-citizens to vote for a convention at the next general election.

This meeting, solicitous that every prudent precaution should be observed to secure to the citizens the benefits anticipated to be realized from an amendment of the StateConstitution—for the attainment of this purpose, it is respectfully recommended to the electors of the different townships, to meet and publish the amendments they desire;—and further, it is requested that the friends to a convention shall not vote for any candidate, as a member thereof, who shall not have publicly declared, previous to an election, what alterations in the constitution he approves of, and which he will alone be an advocate for, should he be elected a delegate to the Convention. Were the public will so to be expressed, would it not be absurd and irrational to suppose, that the majority of persons composing a convention could be so weak, or so wickedly disposed as to form a constitution inimical to the political interests of the citizens of the commonwealth? Common sense forbids a supposition so preposterous.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend, that in the event of a new Constitution being adopted, or amendments to the present one being formed, that at a subsequent election, it shall be left to the citizens to determine whether or not the new drafted or amended Constitution shall supersede that now in force. If three-fifths of the electors declare that the Constitution formed by the Convention, (after its publication in several newspapers) meets their approbation, then let it become the Constitution of Pennsylvania.—Were a resolution to this effect adopted by the contemplated convention, (agreeably to precedents.) the sovereignty of the people would be treated with that reverence to which it is entitled.

This meeting feels assured, that sufficient patriotism, knowledge and discrimination exists in the community, to qualify the citizens who compose it, to choose honest, capable men to form a Convention. To assert the contrary, would amount to sedition against representative democracy.

Resolved, Therefore by this meeting, that the best interests of the citizens of Pennsylvania would be promoted, and their rights rendered more secure, if the Constitution should be so altered as to embrace the following amendments:

1st. That the Judges should be appointed for the term of seven years by the Governor and approved of by the Senate.

2. That the Justices of the Peace shall be elected by the people of the different townships, for the space of three or five years.

3. That Prothonotaries, Registers and Recorders, shall be elected in the several counties by the citizens thereof, for the term of three or five years.

4. That the number of Senators shall be thirty, and the House of Representatives sixty.

5. That the pay of the Governor and members of the Legislature, shall be fixed by the Constitution.

6. That the general election shall be held on the last Friday in October.

7. That the Legislature shall meet on the second Monday of January.

8. That there shall be a provision in the Constitution, stating that if two thirds of the Legislature shall propose to the people amendments to the Constitution, these if approved of by three fifths of the citizens at the next election, shall become a part of the Constitution.

9. That no act of incorporation shall be granted to any company or association, without the real or personal property of each individual thereof being accountable for the debts of the association.

10. That liberal salaries shall be allowed to Prothonotaries, Registers and Recorders, to be paid out of the lawful costs, and the residue to be paid into the treasury.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting shall be handed for publication, to the editors of papers in Fayette and the adjacent counties.

JAMES D. COPE, *President.*

JOSEPH DOWNER, } *Secretaries.*
JEHU JACKMAN, }

COMMODORE STEWART.

Navy Department, 5th September, 1825.

SIR: I enclose to you the judgment of the Court Martial, which the President of the United States has approved, acquitting you most honorably of all the charges which have been made against you, and of which the Government has been apprised, while you commanded the squadron in the Pacific. The number and nature of the charges, and character of those who presented them, were such, that an inquiry was demanded by your own honor, and the duty which the Government owed to itself, and the interest of the nation. The result of the investigation has been satisfactory to the Executive—will be useful to the public, and honorable to yourself. It has furnished a conclusive answer to public and private accusation, and redeemed your fame from reproach—a fame heretofore dear to your country, and hereafter to become still more precious.

I am very respectfully, &c.

SAM'L L. SOUTHARD.

Capt. Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, Washington.

At a General Court Martial, convened at the City of Washington, on the eighteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, by virtue of a precept, from the Honorable the SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, bearing date the seventeenth day of August, instant.

Present, *Captain James Barron President; Wm. M. Crane, Robert T. Spence, John D. Henley, Jesse D. Elliott, Stephen Cassin, James Renshaw, Thomas Brown, Charles C. B. Thompson, Alexander S. Wadsworth, George W. Rodgers, and George C. Read, Members; and Richard S. Coxe, Judge Advocate.*

This Court having fully and maturely investigated the matters submitted to it in the case of Captain *Charles Stewart,* and considered the Charges and Specifications, the evidence and the defence of the accused, proceeded this third day of September, in the year aforesaid, to which time the Court had been adjourned from day to day to determine upon the same. And, after such deliberation, it is of opinion, that the first and second Specifications of the first Charge are not proved, that the third Specification is so far proved, as it alleges that the said Captain Stewart did prevent the Captain of the Peruvian brig Belgrano from taking and sending in for adjudication the American ship the Canton, then engaged in a lawful trade; that, in so doing, the said Charles Stewart was acting in strict obedience to his duty, as indicated both in his instructions and by the laws of nations; and that his conduct on this occasion was highly meritorious and praise-worthy. The Court is also of opinion, that the residue of the Specification is not proved. The Court is also of opinion, that the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth, specifications, are not proved. It is of opinion, that the tenth specification is so far proved as it alleges the purchase of the articles therein mentioned to have been made from the Canton; but the Court is decidedly of opinion, that there was no impropriety in the act, that it was proper and correct, and that the residue of the specification is not proved. [*The Court go thro' with the remaining specifications of the first charge, and declare them all not to be proved, excebt in a few particulars in which they clearly justify the conduct of the Commodore. They therefore declare Charles Stewart not guilty of the first charge. They also declare the specifications of the remaining three charges not proved and pronounce him not guilty of either of said charges. The court proceeded:*]

In terminating a trial which has awakened so general and so deep an interest, and in submitting the result to the Executive, the Court trusts that the peculiar character of the accusations which have been investigated, will furnish an excuse for appending to the record a few remarks.

When rumors and reports are widely and industriously disseminated, calculated to impair the high standing and usefulness of an officer in whom great trust and confidence have been reposed, it becomes the duty of the executive to afford to such officer, by the convention of a proper tribunal, an opportunity of vindicating himself before the world. To afford this opportunity, and to preserve from the insidious effects of unmerited reproach, a reputation dear to the nation,—won by the honorable services of seven-and-twenty years; to extinguish prejudices and suspicions created by misrepresentations, or misconceptions of public agents and private individuals, and, finally, to do all which the laws, which justice, and which honor exact, this court has been convened.

Charges and Specifications have been preferred, embracing all the accusations made against Captain Stewart; an investigation has been made into their truth; it has been conducted by the Judge Advocate in the most exemplary manner, yet with a minuteness and fulness calculated to leave no doubt or cloud of suspicion resting upon the character of the accused. This investigation has produced what was desired by Captain Stewart, and intended by the Executive, a development of all the important transactions attending the late cruise of the Franklin in the Pacific, and the principles and motives which guided the conduct of the commander. These Charges and Specifications, the Court has adjudged not to be proved; to be, in some respects, utterly groundless; and in others to have originated in a misconception or misrepresentation of the most innocent and meritorious acts; and Captain Stewart has been most fully and most honorably acquitted of every, even the slightest impropriety.

The Court, however, conceives that the peculiar character of the accusation is such that it would not render that full measure of justice which is required at its hands by a simple judgment of acquittal. It is, therefore, impelled by a sense of duty to go farther, and to make, unhesitatingly, this declaration to the world, that, so far from having violated the high duties of neutrality and respect for the laws of nations; so far from having sacrificed the honor of the American flag, or tarnished his own fair fame by acting upon any motives of a mercenary or sordid kind; so far from having neglected his duty, or betrayed the trust reposed in him, by refusing proper protection to American citizens and property, or rendering such protection subservient to individual interests, no one circumstance has been developed, throughout the whole course of this minute investigation into the various occurrences of a three years' cruise, calculated to impair the confidence which the members of the Court, the Navy, and the nation, have long reposed in the honor, the talent, and the patriotism of this distinguished officer, or to weaken, in any manner, the opinion which all who knew him entertained of his humanity and disinterestedness.

These virtues only glow with brighter lustre from this ordeal of trial, like the stars he triumphantly displayed, when valor and skill achieved a new victory to adorn the annals of our naval glory.

[*Signed by the officers of the Court.*]

The proceedings and sentence of the court are approved; with the exception of the exclusion of Samuel Brown, as an incompetent witness: The grounds of objection to his testimony apparent on the face of the Record being considered as going to his credibility, and not to his competency.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Washington City, 5th Sept. 1825.

The able Counsel (says the Washington Journal,) to whom Capt. Stewart entrusted his reputation, sustained it throughout with singular talent and zeal, and have brought it forth from the ordeal brightened by the severe process to which it was submitted.—He stands before his country justified in every act.—He has received back his sword without a stain, and his high fame without a blemish. He returns to his country's bosom, and her service, his laurels greened and invigorated by the storm which has passed over them, and his reputation rendered more dear and sacred to his country by the perils which it had encountered and overcome.

Captain Stewart.—We congratulate our countrymen on the sentence of acquittal passed on the gallant *Stewart,* which we publish in this day's *American*—an acquittal so complete in all its parts, so entire and so glorious. It is an acquittal which should be preserved in the family of this gallant officer, equally as honorable as his naval victories. He has now achieved a splendid triumph, and all the clouds that lowered upon his house are buried in the deep bosom of the ocean—in the very spot where he gained his naval glories. May injured virtue be ever thus rewarded. There is in suffering, patient, uncomplaining integrity, something irresistibly attractive—an integrity that silently awaits for the hour when justice shall be awarded; enduring the scoffs and suspicions of censorious men, and the glances of envy. At length that hour arrives, and every charge passes through the fiery ordeal of rigid scrutiny, and the character comes forth brilliant, beautiful and more glorious from the trial. A naval victory is nothing to such a triumph—the laurels of Commodore Stewart are now beset with bright and glittering stars.

Baltimore American.

Sheriffs' Sales.—The number of Sheriffs' sales of land, advertised in the country papers, seems to strike our city brethern with admiration. They do not say in terms, that unusual pecuniary embarrassment exists in the country, but such is the plain inference from the manner in which the advertisements alluded to are noticed. Now the fact is the number of Sheriffs' sales advertised in the newspapers, is no criterion from which to judge of the prosperous, or calamitous situation of the country as to money matters. The legislature, at the session of 1823-4, passed an act requiring Sheriffs to advertise all lands levied upon and to be sold, in the country newspapers. The Sheriffs were not theretofore generally in the practice of publishing such advertisements in the newspapers, but in handbills. Hence the fact, that more Sheriffs' sales are advertised in the newspapers now, than were two years ago. The country is not by any means so depressed as it was a few years since. The improved mode of agriculture has increased the products of the soil; and a retrenchment of expenses has almost universally taken place. The only difficulty is, in finding a market for the produce of the farmer.

Harrisb Chron

A great drought has prevailed from Harrisburgh to Lewistown, on the Juniata.—The gardens have been destroyed, and very little of oats has been, or of Indian corn will be, gathered this season. Showers have fallen seasonably in some small districts, and there perhaps half a crop of corn may be gathered. Of Buckwheat there is a tolerable appearance, and should the frost not set in early there will be a middling crop. Through the Northern and Western part of Mifflin county, Centre, Huntingdon and the Northern part of Franklin county, there has been more rain, and is a better appearance for the above grains; but still the season has been unusually dry, and there will be nothing like the common crops. Late potatoes look promising.

The manufactories of Iron, in all the above counties, are drove on briskly. In Centre and Huntingdon, where the manufactories are numerous, a sufficient quantity cannot be produced to supply the demand. The Messrs. Valentines & Thomas have erected a rolling mill near Bellefonte, which is in full operation, and other ironmasters contemplate erecting similar works. This is a much more rapid process of forming iron into bars than by forging as the rolling mill just referred to will turn out 600 lb. of bar iron in the space of from 15 to 20 minutes. The bitumenous stone coal, brought from Mr. Peter A. Karthaus's establishment, is used in it.—It is impossible to pass through an agricultural and manufacturing country, and one purely agricultural, without remarking the superior activity and industry of the former. The reason is obvious: the manufacturer consumes part of the surplus produce of the farmer, while in a country entirely agricultural and remote from the sea board, the farmer gets to market but once or twice a year, and has not the same excitement to activity as if he had a home market the whole year round. And here let it be farther remarked, that no one can travel through Pennsylvania, and see the well filled barns, the stacks of wheat, rye and hay, without being convinced of the necessity of turning a portion of our productive industry into another channel. The system of husbandry has been very much improved, every where, and will continue to improve; and we have no means of increasing the consumption, except by the employment of more capital in manufactories, and state works of internal improvement.

Harrisburgh Chron.

Ohio Canal.—The last letting brings the line under contract, from the Summit Lake on the Portage Summit, down to within two or three miles of the Northern termination of the Canal in the River near this Village. This part will also be put under contract, we understand, as soon as the opinion of the Board and the Principal Engineer can be obtained on some questions relating to the proper place of termination, and the location of the line for a short distance above. The contracts on this, as well as on former lettings have been taken at prices considerably below the estimates of the Engineers with but few exceptions. Doubts might be entertained whether the work could be performed at the contract prices, did not facts pretty strongly prove the contrary. The contracts which were taken at the lowest rates, at former lettings, are in a state of rapid execution, without any advances of money on the part of the State. Some of the contracts taken at the lowest rates, in July, are now more than half finished; and the contractors applied for jobs at similar rates, at the last letting. Unless some unforeseen difficulties should occur, the Canal from the Portage Summit to Lake Erie will be completed for $30,000 less than the estimated cost of the same line submitted to the Legislature at their last session.

Cleaveland Herald.

Miami O. Canal.—By a gentleman from Hamilton, who lately travelled on the line of canal from that place to Middletown, we learn that on 32 sections about 400 workmen are at this time engaged, and others are daily coming in. A few days since, a company of 36 hardy sons of Erin, who have been employed on the New-York canal, arrived intending to engage on the Miami canal. The work appears to be progressing rapidly; and the excavation of one of the sections, it is said, nearly completed, and of others considerably advanced.

Spirit of Freedom.

Onondaga Salt.—We are sorry to learn that in consequence of the difficulties which have existed between the different salt manufacturing villages about water, not more that two thirds the quantity of Salt will be manufactured this year that was made in 1824 and that the revenue derived from this article will therefore fall $30,000 short of what was last year paid in the treasury. We are informed by an intelligent gentleman, who has recently visited the several Salt-works, that at the village of Liverpool, where 250,000 bushels were last year manufactured, there will not this year be over 50,000 bushels; and that there is a proportion deficit at Geddesburgh.—The deficiency at Salina and Syracuse, though not so great as at the other works, fall considerably short of the usual supply. This article therefore, will be nesessarily higher this fall than it has been for several years.

Rochester Tel.

We have been very obligingly favored with the following extract from a letter received by a gentleman of Leesburgh, from his friend in the District of Columbia; "We have just understood from unquestionable authority, that an agent from Holland has arrived fully authorized to take two thirds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Stock, if the remainder is ensured to be subscribed." The above intelligence will certainly be deemed important; and, from the source whence it is derived, we believe it to be entitled to entire credit.

Leesb. Genius of Lib.

Foreign News.

London dates to the 29th July have have been received.

Mr. Canning had recovered his health.

Accounts from Greece were favorable.

The Stock markets were depressed.

The long talked of fight between the lion Nero, and six dogs, took place at Warwick, and resulted in favor of the latter. The three dogs first led into the grated cage attacked the noble animal with great fury, but altho' he made no effort to injure them other than tearing or beating them off with his paws, they were withdrawn in 10 minutes greatly injured. A second set let in had the advantage of him, (the cage having been rendered so slippery by the keeper's spilling water in it that the lion could not keep his feet) and were taken off the declared victors.—His efforts were merely directed to the shaking or pawing of his antagonists off. He never attempted to bite one of them, and, indeed, appeared to have no more knowledge of fighting than a sheep, his education having overcome or eradicated his natural ferocity. His keeper visited him between the onsets, the animal appearing as tame and harmless as a lamb. What refinement in cruelty, to destroy the spirits of the creature, by confinement and control, and then let loose upon him ferocious beasts trained for battle! The whole must have been a speculation to make money by the letting of stands to spectators, as it did not appear that any bet had been taken on. But about 500 spectators attended.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New-York, September 5.—The packet ship William Thompson, captain Crocker, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, bringing regular advices to the 1st of August. They afford no political intelligence of importance. A further decline had taken place in the price of cotton.

Paris, July 27.—The house of Rothschild has contracted for a loan of six millions of florins, at 4 per cent. interest, with the Government of the Grand Duchy of Hesse.

Letters from Constantinople of the 28th of June have the following particulars:

"The accounts arrived this morning from the Morea positively announce the defeat of Ibrahim Pacha by General Colocotroni, now director of the executive powers of Greece.

"The details of the naval battle between the Greek fleet and that of the Captain Pacha, inform that the latter had three ships burnt, one of which was the frigate which has his treasure on board, and captured some transports, which had most of the ammunition and the rafts intended for the siege of Missolonghi."

"The Turks made a general attack on Missolonghi on the 17th of June, but without success, and consequently with considerable loss.

"The Reis Effendi in the last conference which he had with the foreign ministers, has declined in the most positive manner, all mediation in favor of the Greeks. The Porte will not enter into any diplomatic discussion whatever on the affairs of Greece.

"On board the great frigate which was blown up in the battle of Cape d'Oro, there was a crew of six hundred men and two hundred officers, most of them Europeans, who were to direct the works at the siege of Missolonghi. The transports taken by the Greeks had on board the greater part of the train of Artillery, also intended for the siege of Missolonghi. All these prizes have been taken to Hydra.

According to a letter from Alexandria in Egypt, in the Florence Gazette of the 16th July, the steam boat navigation by way of Ancona, Corfu and Malta, to Bombay, is to commence in the month of September this year. The calculation, as we have already heard, is, that the passage from England to Bombay is to be performed in 37 days. English Commissioners, it is again stated, were daily expected at Alexandria, to negotiate with the viceroy for the opening of a canal to unite the Mediterranean and Red Sea.

FROM HAYTI.

By the schr. United States, Capt. Powell, the Editors of the American have received a letter from Cape Hayti, under date of 15th August, which says:—"The acknowledgment of the independence of this Island by the King of France, has occasioned great and general rejoicings in every part of the Island except this, where a few diabolical spirits were easily found to endeavor to blow the blast of another civil war. Providentially the plot was discovered in the bud, and immediately expresses were despatched to the President, who is now here, having quelled the affair with but little bloodshed. A few of the leading conspirators were shot, and the rest sent to Port au Prince for trial.

Balt. American.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1825.

A Correspondent's "*Trip to Economy*," we intend to publish in our next.

☞ *The Address of the committee appointed by the Harrisburgh Canal Convention, has been published in Philadelphia. A second edition of it is in the press in this city, and will be ready for distribution in a few days.*

A democratic meeting was held in this city, on Saturday last, in which the nomination of Mr. Orr for Congress, was approved of by a considerable majority.

A democratic meeting was held in Beaver on the 3d inst. in which the nomination of Mr. Orr by the delegates was protested against, on the grounds that some of the delegates were not instructed to nominate a candidate for congress; that Mr. Orr is a Brigade Inspector and a Senator, and ought to serve out his term in those offices before he is elected to another, &c.

Another meeting, in Beaver township, approved of the nomination of *Abner Lacock*, as a candidate for congress.

We understand a very large democratic meeting was held at Butler, on Tuesday last, at which *John Gilmore*, Esq. of that place, was put in nomination for the senate.

Canal meeting in Ohio.—We lately copied from the Ravenna Courier a notice for a meeting to take into consideration the practicability and policy of constructing a canal from the mouth of Beaver, thro' Trumbull and Portage counties to the Portage summit. This meeting was held on the 6th inst. at Ravenna, and a committee of ten appointed to make inquiries and collect information as to the route most favorable, and to report to an adjourned meeting at the same place on the 14th inst.—The committee consists of the following gentlemen:—Frederick Wadsworth, Dillingham Clark, Joshua Woodman, Eliakim Crosby, William Wetmore, Jonathan Sloane, Simon Perkins, Elias Harmon, Amazi Atwater and Calvin Pease. The Ravenna Courier of the 10th, remarks, "It gives us pleasure to state, that some of the members appointed at the meeting, have taken up the matter in earnest, and have already entered upon the duties assigned them."

Ought not meetings to be held in Allegheny and Beaver counties, to second the motion thus made by the spirited citizens of the new counties of Trumbull and Portage?

THE DELEGATION FARCE.

In our last we copied from the Butler Repository, an account of the performances of the Delegates who met in that place on the 26th ult.—In the Pittsburgh Statesman of Saturday last, Mr. Lynch, one of the Allegheny Delegates, contradicts a part of that account, in the following

"*Card.*—A statement appeared in the last Butler Repository giving an account of the proceedings of the delegates who met at Butler on the 26th of August last. In that statement there is a mistake, unintentional perhaps, but I consider it due to Gen. Marks to correct the same. It is said the motion for re-considering the second vote, by which Mr. Riddle was nominated, was made by Mr. Henry, of the minority, and sustained by Gen. Marks. This is incorrect. I made the motion for a re-consideration, which motion prevailed and the third ballot was had. I have no other object in making this statement, than a wish to do justice to Gen. Marks.

DAVID LYNCH.

Pittsburgh, 9th September, 1825."

The editors of the Butler Sentinel also denied the accuracy of a part of the account. This denial has brought out the Butler Delegates, whose statement, is published in the Butler Repository.

They state that, on the first ballot, Marks and Lynch voted for J. M. Riddle—Potts and Criswell for John Negley—Henry and Power for Moses Sullivan.—On the second ballot, Marks, Lynch, Potts and Criswell, voted for Riddle,—and Powers and Henry voted for Sullivan. Of course Riddle was nominated by a majority of two-thirds. The delegates proceed,

"Gen. Marks after some conversation observed that Mr. Riddle could not succeed, and that it would be well to reconsider the vote. Mr Henry then said that some one of the gentlemen who voted in the majority should move to reconsider; this was not done by any of the delegates that voted in the majority. Mr. Henry then rose and moved to reconsider the vote, this was opposed by us; the motion was sustained and carried. The delegates again proceeded to ballot, and on the first ballot after their reconsideration the vote was as follows.

For J. M. Riddle, *Lynch, Potts, Criswell.*—3.
For Moses Sullivan, *Marks, Powers, Henry.*—3.
Second Ballot after the reconsideration.
For Moses Sullivan, *Marks, Lynch, Powers, Henry.*—4.
For J. M. Riddle, *Potts, Criswell.*—2.

"This statement is substantially correct, and we now publicly call on Messrs. Marks, Lynch, Power, and Henry, whether it is or is not correct.—Before any vote was taken we had ascertained that the delegates of Allegheny county would not vote for Mr. Negley. Believing as we did, that a majority of the democratic citizens of Butler county were opposed to Mr. Sullivan, when we could not succeed with the candidate that was preferred by Butler county, we considered it our duty to vote for Mr. Riddle. The editors of the Sentinel to give their statement the semblance of truth state that they have been furnished with a copy of the tally paper, if they have been furnished with a copy and have taken their statement from it, the copy is not a true one.

JOHN POTTS,
ROBERT CRISWELL, } *Butler Delegates.*"

Here we have the assertion of Mr. Lynch that he, after voting twice for Mr. Riddle, made the motion for reconsideration;—and the assertion of both the Butler Delegates that the motion for reconsideration was made by a delegate who voted in the minority. Who shall decide when *Delegates* disagree?

COMMUNICATED.

We, the members of the "Pittsburgh Blues," now living in or near Pittsburgh, having heard that reports were privately circulated injurious to the reputation of our late commander, Capt. *James R. Butler*, feel ourselves in duty and honor bound to give a plain statement of certain events to which those reports have reference. We do this with less diffidence, because all those reports admit the good conduct of the company, but assign the credit thereof to our first lieutenant, the late gallant, meritorious, and lamented Major Magee.

If Major Magee were now alive, he would spurn with scorn and indignation any attempt to deprive his bosom friend and fellow-soldier of one iota of the reputation which he merited and earned.

The first report, that Capt. Butler skulked at Mississinewa, we, with one voice, pronounce to be most base and unqualifiedly false, and proceed to give a statement of Capt. Butler's conduct on that day.

On the morning of the 18th December 1812, Col. Campbell's detachment being encamped in the form of a hollow square, the Pittsburgh Blues forming the centre of the first line, the Indians commenced the attack sometime before daybreak, on the rear.—Shortly afterwards Col. Campbell approached the Blues. Butler inquired of him "Where shall we march?" The Colonel said, "March to relieve the part which is hard pressed. Major Ball will conduct you." We marched and took our station in the part of the line which had been left open by the retreat of some other troops. We immediately gave two fires by company. Capt. Butler then commanded us to cease firing by company, and to watch for and fire at the flashes of the Indians' guns. We did so. After some time the Indians moved from our front, passed round our left flank, and disappeared. During the whole action Capt. Butler was perfectly cool and collected, and in fact he was highly animated, and appeared to be in the very place that he wished.

It is but truth and justice to state, that in our march to Mississinewa, every officer and private in our company was mounted except Capt Butler.

During part of the time which we lay at Fort Meigs, Capt. Butler was sick, and an infamous report has been circulated, that this illness was produced by fear. Let those who read the following statement, give the proper title to the conduct of the propagators of such a report.

Some time before the seige of Fort Meigs, Gen. Harrison, expecting the arrival of the enemy, was anxious to obtain early information of their appoach. Capt. Butler volunteered his services to go down the bay to Presqu'isle, to look out for the enemy. He marched about the middle of the day (about the 22d or 23d of April,) arrived at Presqu'isle late in the evening, remained there all night, and returned to Fort Meigs the next day. During the night the weather set in cold. One of the men, who had no blanket, complained of being cold. Capt. Butler immediately pulled off his coat and gave it to him, and sat by the fire all night in his shirt sleeves. The next night he was seized with a severe cold and fever. Such was the origin of that sickness, which some base individuals wish to convert to a base purpose. We offer no comment.

Finally, we declare, that, upon every occasion, Capt Butler discovered the utmost collectedness and courage;—that he was always ready, willing, and eager to proceed on every dangerous expedition, and that he very frequently volunteered his services for such purposes.

ELIJAH TROVILLO, 1*st Sergt. of the Pittsb. Blues.*
JOHN WILLOCK, 2*nd Sergt.*
SAMUEL ELLIOTT, *Corporal.*
NATHANIEL PATTERSON, *Corpl.*
JOS. M'MASTERS,
JOHN D. DAVIS,
JOHN POLLARD,
JOHN DAVIS,
JOHN PARK,
E. F. PRATT,
OLIVER ENGLISH, } *Privates.*

September 14, 1825.

To the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Sir,—Will you have the goodness to publish the following letter from Gen. Harrison to a gentleman in this City? Doing this will be but an act of common justice to Captain Butler. Reports, injurious to his reputation, have been circulated. We know not how they originated; we accuse no particular individual; we have heard no respectable person utter them; but still they are circulated. If such slanderous reports are countenanced, persons who risk their lives in defence of their country will be branded as cowards, whilst those who remain at home in ease and safety, will pass unnoticed and uncensured.

SEVERAL CITIZENS.

Cincinnati, 3d September, 1825.

DEAR SIR—I cheerfully comply with your request, to state my sense of the services and merits of the company of Light Infantry called the Pittsburgh Blues, which composed part of the North Western Army in the late war. This company joined me in the fall of 1812, and partook largely in all the hardships and privations, which the army suffered in the succeeding winter; to say they performed their duty well and suffered patiently would not do them justice. Although the greater part of them were men who had never been accustomed to privations of any kind, they seemed anxious on all occasions to set an example to the rest of the army by the cheerfulness with which *these* were encountered, as well as of gallantry in the field of battle.

They distinguished themselves in the action of Massissinewa as they did throughout the seige of Fort Meigs.

I never read of the young guards of Bonaparte, without thinking of the Pittsburgh Blues, the Petersburgh Blues and the small detachment from Greensburgh, which formed a battalion commanded by Major Alexander of the latter place. In point of bravery and every soldierly principle it was equal to any battalion that Bonaparte ever commanded; in point of intelligence superior to any that Europe ever saw.*—Hart's Company of Lexington Volunteers was of a similar character.

You request also my opinion of Captain Butler.

I cannot better express my sense of his merits, than to say that he was in every respect as worthy of his company as his company was of him. Possessed of the most heroic courage and the greatest zeal in the cause, he was constantly desirous to be employed on every dangerous and important enterprize and volunteered his services several times on occasions of this kind when I found it necessary to refuse them.

When the period for which Capt. Butler's company engaged, terminated, I recommended him for the appointment of Major in the line, and was extremely anxious to have him attached to my command.

Absence from home, prevented me from answering your letter sooner.

I am with the greatest respect, your humble serv't. W. H. HARRISON.

*I ought perhaps to have said "*in the field*," as I recollect that the celebrated Mr. Erskine was once at the head of a volunteer regiment of Lawyers, who occasionally soiled their silk stockings by a march in Hyde Park.

For the Gazette.

PUBLIC SPIRIT.—It is with very great pleasure we announce to the public, that Mr. Joseph Patterson, the indefatigable advocate of the Canal Policy, has succeeded in organizing a brigade of Engineers, under the command of Capt. M. M. Murray, which will proceed on Monday next, in company with Mr. Patterson, to survey and level the route of the contemplated Pennsylvania Canal, from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kiskeminitas. This portion of the Allegheny River being common to every possible line of canal communication between the Allegheny and Susquehannah Rivers, it is very desirable that operations should be commenced on it without delay. Capt. Murray is a very accurate surveyor and will execute the work with sufficient correctness for every general purpose. Mr. Shriver having executed the survey of the Monongahela and Youghiogeny Rivers, Mr. Patterson's exertions will not be required on that route. We know, however, that he is equally the advocate of both canals, and that it is his firm conviction that a bill making provision for the Pennsylvania Canal never can be carried in our legislature, unless permission be at the same time granted for making the Potomac Canal.

Several Citizens of Allegheny county.

Distressing Accident.—It is with much regret that we have heard of an accident that occurred at the Union Canal on Wednesday last. Part of the tunnel, near Lebanon, caved in on that day, and covered eight of the laborers, four of whom were killed. Among the killed was a Mr. Vaughan, of this town. *Harrish Chron.*

Married,

On Thursday, the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Black, Mr. *William Douglass*, to Miss *Margaret Gormley*, daughter of Mr. Wm. Gormley—all of this city.

On Thursday, the 8th inst. by the Rev. R. Patterson, Mr. *Joseph Phillis*, to Miss *Sabina Verner*; both of Allegheny county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. *Wm. Brice*, of Alexandria, Louisiana, to Miss *Hannah Grossman*, of Pittsburgh.

In Sciota county, Ohio, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. W. Simmons, Mr. *James Carnahan*, one of the editors of the Portsmouth Gazette, to Miss *Mary Johnston.*

Died,

On the 13th inst. aged 27 years Mr. *Josiah Swartz* son of Mr. George Swartz of this city.

WM. M'KNIGHT

HAS just received, and is now opening, at his Store, in Market street, next door to the corner of Fourth street,

A large and handsome assortment of

FANCY, FALL & WINTER GOODS.

ALSO—AN ASSORTMENT OF

INGRAIN CARPETING AND HEARTH RUGS.

All of which will be sold very low.

Pittsburgh, Sept 16—6t.

New & Fashionable Goods.

HARRIS & STOCKTON

HAVE just received, at their store, corner of Market and Fifth streets, a large assortment of Fresh and Fashionable GOODS, carefully selected by one of the partners, during the last month, in the eastern markets, and which present to their customers a fine variety of Seasonable and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Queensware, Looking Glasses, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, Morocco Shoes, &c.

Amongst which are—Fine and Superfine Broadcloths, Cassimeres; Cassinetts, all colors; Ladies' Pelisse Cloths, assorted colors; velvet, silk and fancy Vestings; a rich variety of ladies' plain and figured Dress Silks, Satins, Crapes and Robes; do. Crape, Silk, Cashmere, Waterloo and Cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs; Scio, Stripe, & Black Bombazines; Ribbons, Gloves, and Hosiery. A large assortment of handsome new style Calicoes, Chintzes and Bombazetts; do. bleached Domestic Muslins; Checks and Plaids; Blankets; Baizes; Flannels, all colors, and handsomely figured; Foreign and Domestic Capetings, Hearth Rugs; one pair large gilt Mantle Glasses; Phœnix Sheetings, Cotton Yarn and Candlewick; Anvils Vises, Mill and Crosscut Saws, and Files. Crowley Steel, by the faggot; Knives and Forks; Butt Hinges and Screws: all which they will sell low for cash, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, and on accommodating terms. HARRIS & STOCKTON.

September 16—3t.

N. B.—H. & S. have removed their Grocery, Liquor, Iron, and Produce Stock, to

NO. 3, BAYARD'S ROW.

TO MERCHANTS,

Farmers, Inn-Keepers, Wagonners, &c.

New Accommodation Warehouse,

IN BAYARD'S ROW, No. 3,

On the site of the old Round Church, next door to Mr. James M'Conkey's Store.

HARRIS & STOCKTON

Have opened a great variety of

Groceries, Liquors, Iron and Steel, Queensware, Country Produce, &c. &c.

CONSISTING, in part, of Coffee, Alspice and Pepper; Dried Peaches and Apples, by the bag. Y. H. Tea, in chests, half chests, and caddy boxes; Chocolate and Raisins, by the box; West India and Loaf Sugar; Tallow and Spermaceti Candles; Soap; Window Glass; Copperas, Alum, Indigo, Logwood, Fustic, Nicaragua Wood; Flaxseed and Spermaceti Oil; White Lead, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre; French Brandy; Jamaica Spirits; Port, Lisbon, Sherry, and other Wines; Whiskey and Cherry Bounce; Wool and Feathers, in large and small bags; Tobacco; Powder; Nails, by the keg; Segars; Scotch and Rappee Snuff; Lead, Shot, Bark Mills, Salt Kettles, Castings; Tea Kettles, Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Coffee Mills, Bed Screws; Weavers' Reeds, Wool and Cotton Cards, Horse Cards; Twilled Bags, Flax and Tow Linen, Wool Hats, Country Carpeting; Flour, in barrels and bags, Queensware, in small crates, and open on the shelves; white and green Glassware; Wrapping and Writing Paper; School Books; Almanacs for 1826, and Paper Hangings; Shovels and Spades, and Socket Shovels; Putty;

5.000 POUNDS GOOD BACON:

All which will be sold on accommodating terms for Cash, or approved Produce, at Cash rates.

H. & S. buy and sell, at the above store, Whiskey, Flour, Beeswax, Ginseng, Rags, Cheese, Linen, Bags, Cranberries, Scorched Salts Black Salts and Pot Ashes. Butter in kegs. Lard in kegs. Window Glass, Flaxseed, Clover and Timothy Seed, Flaxseed Oil, &c. &c.

September 16—3t.

M'CLURG & KING,

Corner of Front and Market Streets,

Are now opening a general assortment of

BRITISH FRENCH, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC

Dry Goods,

Leghorn BONNETS, at reduced prices, Ingrain Carpeting, Looking Glasses, &c. Which they offer to sell low by the piece.

☞ As usual, they will receive in payment Ginseng, Beeswax, Feathers, Wool, Flax and Tow Linen, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, September 16—4t.

JAMES M'CONKEY,

BAYARD'S ROW, LIBERTY ST.

HAS opened a Wholesale and Retail Grocery store, and offers for sale on the most accommodating terms for cash or country produce,

Fresh TEAS,
Java & West India Coffee,
Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugar,
Liquors & Wines, Old Whiskey,
First quality James River & Pittsburgh Tobacco, Dye Stuffs, &c

WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Merchandise

in his line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 16, 1825—6t.

N B He has on hand and will always keep a supply of first quality Gun Powder of Baltimore and Du Pont's Manufacture.

REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THE Medicine now offered to the public is one which has been fully subjected to the infallible test of experience, and in every instance where it has been fairly tried, it has been attended with the most complete success. In some of the cases, the patients had been laboring under the disease for years, and during that period had received the best medical advice, and had even undergone a painful surgical operation without permanent advantage. It is not (like those usually advertised,) offered as a certain cure for a long catalogue of diseases, but those afflicted with this complaint, for which alone it is recommended, may rely with confidence upon obtaining relief even in its worst forms, in a short time; and they themselves are the best judges of the importance of such a remedy. Price 50 cents per box, with directions signed by the Proprietor. Prepared and sold at JAMES A. AUSTIN'S Drug and Chemical Store, No 273, North Third Street, above Callowhill, Philadelphia.

The proprietor has appointed *DOCTOR G DAWSON* Wholesale and Retail Druggist and Chemist, sole agent for the sale of this medicine in Pittsburgh.

☞ *A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to retail.*

Pittsburgh, Sept 16 1825—eoly.

The whole to be drawn in ONE DAY,
IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE,
☞ *On Wednesday, the 9th of November.*

COHEN'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, September 8, 1825.

WE have the pleasure to announce that the Drawing of the

GRAND STATE LOTTERY

OF MARYLAND

will take place in the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 9th of November, and will be entirely completed on that day, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the *Governor and Council!*

HIGHEST PRIZE $30,000.

Scheme.

1 prize of	$30 000	is	$30,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5 000		5,000
10	1,000		10,000
10	500		5,000
30	100		3,000
60	50		3,000
100	20		2,000
200	10		2,000
400	5		2,000
20,000	4		80,000
20 813 Prizes.			$150,000

40,000 Tickets—*Not one Blank to a Prize!*

TO BE DRAWN

ON THE ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM,

Secured by letters patent, under seal of the U.S.

The holder of Two Tickets or Two Shares will be certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw THREE!

The popularity of this Scheme is unrivalled—and in consequence of its brilliancy and mode of Drawing, has caused a continuance of sales the most unprecedented. Every prize is payable in CASH, which can be had *the moment they are drawn.*

Tickets	$5 00	Quarters	$1 25
Halves	2 50	Eighths	62

To be had, in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even,) at

Cohen's

Lottery & Exchange Office,

114, MARKET-ST.—BALTIMORE,

Where all the Great Capitals were sold in the last Grand State Lottery, which was drawn on the 27th of July, viz:—the 40,000 dollars—the 10,000 dollars—the 5,000 dollars—(the latter in shares,)—and where in the late State and other Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 dollars—3 of 50,000 dollars—5 of 40,000 dollars—5 of 30,000 dollars—12 of 20,000 dollars—17 of 10 000 dollars—31 of 500 dollars, &c.—and WHERE MORE CAPITAL PRIZES HAVE BEEN OBTAINED THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.

☞ ORDERS from any part of the United States, either by mail, post paid, or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

J. I. Cohen, Jr. & Brothers,
Baltimore.

☞ COHEN'S "*Gazette and Lottery Register*" which will be published immediately after the drawing, will contain the complete List of Prizes, and will be forwarded, *gratis*, to those who purchase Tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE, and who signify their wish to receive the same.

September 16, 1825—4t.

FURNITURE SALE.

MR. BENJAMIN DARLINGTON having rented his Tavern establishment, which he at present occupies, at the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, to Col. John Ramsey;

WILL BE SOLD,

On Saturday morning, the 1st of October next, at 10 o'clock,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

***HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN* FURNITURE,**

Among which are,

Bedsteads, Beds & Bedding,
Chairs, Tables, Looking Glasses,
Carpets, &c. &c.

ALSO—An assortment of

CHOICE LIQUORS,

One Horse, and a number of Hogs & Cows.

TERMS AT SALE.

Davis & Hanson,
Auctioneers.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 16, 1825—3t.

DRAWING

OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Eighteenth Class—New Series.

THE Numbers drawn from the wheel, to determine the prizes in this Lottery, were:—

2 29 19 23 18 63 62 50 51

September 16, 1825

Union Canal Lottery of Pa.

Nineteenth Class—New Series,

To be drawn on the 1st day of February, 1826.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	20,000		20,000
2	10,000		20 000
3	5,000		15,000
2	3,970		7,940
30	1,000		30,000
45	500		22,500
114	100		11,400
228	50		11,400
1710	20		34,200
14364	10		143,640
16,500 Prizes.			$366,080
29,260 Blanks.			

TICKETS $10 00,

Halves	$5 00	Quarters	$2 50

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

Market Street, between Second and Third Sts.
Sept. 16, 1825—td.

NOTICE.

THE Lottery and Exchange Business heretofore conducted in Baltimore under the name of *J I Cohen Jr.*—in Richmond and Norfolk under the firm of *P. I. & M I Cohen*—and in Philadelphia under the firm of *J I Cohen, Jr. & Brothers*, will, for the future, be conducted in each place under the firm of

J I. Cohen, Jr. & Brothers.

Baltimore, [illegible] 5, 1825. [S 16—4]

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the valuable PLANTATION, whereon he now lives, near Noblestown in Fayette township, Allegheny co. It contains 260 acres. There are about 150 acres cleared. There is a good orchard and an abundance of meadow. The buildings are a good farm house, kitchen, barn, stabling, sheds, spring house, smoke house, &c. Also, a good stone STILL HOUSE with every fixture necessary for immediate operation. Two families may be accommodated on this place, as there is a second improvement on it, suitable for a small family, consisting of a good house, small barn, and spring house. The place is well watered, and the land is of a good quality.

Also, A PLANTATION containing about 130 acres, situated in the same township, adjoining Christopher Cowan, Esq. on Chartier's Creek. The land is first rate. The improvements are, a good farm house, kitchen, stable, &c. This place might be made very valuable. There are excellent coal banks on both places. For terms apply to JAMES ADAMS, Esq. Pittsburgh, or to

William Herdman.

Sept 16, 1825. 2t

ADAM PAYNE, an Elder of the United Church of Christ, will preach, with divine permission, on the bank of the Allegheny river, 40 rods above its mouth, on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of October, 1825. Preachers of every order are invited to attend. I believe that Jesus Christ is very God and very man, and the only wise God our Saviour. ADAM PAYNE.

September 15.

Auction Sale.

EXTENSIVE BOOK SALE.

On Wednesday, September 21st, and Friday, the 23d,

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

And on Saturday evening, the 24th,

AT EARLY CANDLE LIGHT,

AT FRONT-STREET AUCTION ROOM,

Will be disposed of, an entire stock of

Books,

COMPRISING SEVERAL THOUSAND VOLUMES OF

Theological, Classical, Law, Medical, Historical, and Miscellaneous,

With a general assortment of

Juvenile, School, & Blank Books,

Among which are many rare and valuable EUROPEAN EDITIONS.

☞ Booksellers, Librarians, and others, will find it worthy of attention, as the whole will be positively sold, and Catalogues will be ready for delivery four weeks previous.

TERMS.

$50 to $100, 60 days—$100 to $200, 90 days—over $200, 4 months, for approved endorsed notes.

Davis & Hanson,

July 29—ts.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1825.

A Correspondent's "*Trip to Economy*," we intend to publish in our next.

☞ *The Address of the committee appointed by the Harrisburgh Canal Convention, has been published in Philadelphia. A second edition of it is in the press in this city, and will be ready for distribution in a few days.*

A democratic meeting was held in this city, on Saturday last, in which the nomination of Mr. Orr for Congress, was approved of by a considerable majority.

A democratic meeting was held in Beaver on the 3d inst. in which the nomination of Mr. Orr by the delegates was protested against, on the grounds that some of the delegates were not instructed to nominate a candidate for congress; that Mr. Orr is a Brigade Inspector and a Senator, and ought to serve out his term in those offices before he is elected to another, &c.

Another meeting, in Beaver township, approved of the nomination of *Abner Lacock*, as a candidate for congress.

We understand a very large democratic meeting was held at Butler, on Tuesday last, at which *John Gilmore*, Esq. of that place, was put in nomination for the senate.

Canal meeting in Ohio.—We lately copied from the Ravenna Courier a notice for a meeting to take into consideration the practicability and policy of constructing a canal from the mouth of Beaver, thro' Trumbull and Portage counties to the Portage summit. This meeting was held on the 6th inst. at Ravenna, and a committee of ten appointed to make inquiries and collect information as to the route most favorable, and to report to an adjourned meeting at the same place on the 14th inst.—The committee consists of the following gentlemen:—Frederick Wadsworth, Dillingham Clark, Joshua Woodman, Eliakim Crosby, William Wetmore, Jonathan Sloane, Simon Perkins, Elias Harmon, Amazi Atwater and Calvin Pease. The Ravenna Courier of the 10th, remarks, "It gives us pleasure to state, that some of the members appointed at the meeting, have taken up the matter in earnest, and have already entered upon the duties assigned them."

Ought not meetings to be held in Allegheny and Beaver counties, to second the motion thus made by the spirited citizens of the new counties of Trumbull and Portage?

THE DELEGATION FARCE.

In our last we copied from the Butler Repository, an account of the performances of the Delegates who met in that place on the 26th ult.—In the Pittsburgh Statesman of Saturday last, Mr. Lynch, one of the Allegheny Delegates, contradicts a part of that account, in the following

"*Card.*—A statement appeared in the last Butler Repository giving an account of the proceedings of the delegates who met at Butler on the 26th of August last. In that statement there is a mistake, unintentional perhaps, but I consider it due to Gen. Marks to correct the same. It is said the motion for re-considering the second vote, by which Mr. Riddle was nominated, was made by Mr. Henry, of the minority, and sustained by Gen. Marks. This is incorrect. I made the motion for a re-consideration, which motion prevailed and the third ballot was had. I have no other object in making this statement, than a wish to do justice to Gen. Marks.

DAVID LYNCH.

Pittsburgh, 9th September, 1825.

The editors of the Butler Sentinel also denied the accuracy of a part of the account. This denial has brought out the Butler Delegates, whose statement, is published in the Butler Repository.

They state that, on the first ballot, Marks and Lynch voted for J. M. Riddle—Potts and Criswell for John Negley—Henry and Power for Moses Sullivan.—On the second ballot, Marks, Lynch, Potts and Criswell, voted for Riddle,—and Powers and Henry voted for Sullivan. Of course Riddle was nominated by a majority of two-thirds. The delegates proceed,

"*Gen. Marks* after some conversation observed that Mr. Riddle could not succeed, and that it would be well to reconsider the vote. Mr Henry then said that some one of the gentlemen who voted in the majority should move to reconsider; this was not done by any of the delegates that voted in the majority. Mr. Henry then rose and moved to reconsider the vote; this was opposed by us, the motion was sustained and carried. The delegates again proceeded to ballot, and on the first ballot after their reconsideration the vote was as follows.

For J. M. Riddle, *Lynch, Potts, Criswell.*—3.

For Moses Sullivan, *Marks, Powers, Henry.*—3.

Second Ballot after the reconsideration

For Moses Sullivan, *Marks, Lynch, Powers, Henry.*—4.

For J. M. Riddle, *Potts, Criswell.*—2.

"This statement is substantially correct, and we now publicly call on Messrs Marks, Lynch, Powers, and Henry, whether it is or is not correct.—Before any vote was taken we had ascertained that the delegates of Allegheny county would not vote for Mr. Negley. Believing as we did, that a majority of the democratic citizens of Butler county were opposed to Mr. Sullivan, when we could not succeed with the candidate that was preferred by Butler county, we considered it our duty to vote for Mr. Riddle. The editors of the Sentinel to give their statement the semblance of truth state that they have been furnished with a copy of the tally paper, if they have been furnished with a copy and have taken their statement from it, the copy is not a true one.

JOHN POTTS, } *Butler*
ROBERT CRISWELL. } *Delegates*"

Here we have the assertion of Mr. Lynch that he, after voting twice for Mr. Riddle, made the motion for reconsideration;—and the assertion of both the Butler Delegates that the motion for reconsideration was made by a delegate who voted in the minority. Who shall decide when *Delegates* differ?

Communication.

We, the members of the "Pittsburgh Blues," now living in or near Pittsburgh, having heard that reports were privately circulated injurious to the reputation of our late commander, Capt. *James R. Butler*, feel ourselves in duty and honor bound to give a plain statement of certain events to which those reports have reference. We do this with less diffidence, because all those reports admit the good conduct of the company, but assign the credit thereof to our first lieutenant, the late gallant, meritorious, and lamented Major Magee.

If Major Magee were now alive, he would spurn with scorn and indignation any attempt to deprive his bosom friend and fellow-soldier of one iota of the reputation which he merited and earned.

The first report, that Capt. Butler skulked at Mississinewa, we, with one voice, pronounce to be most base and unqualifiedly false, and proceed to give a statement of Capt. Butler's conduct on that day.

On the morning of the 18th December 1812, Col. Campbell's detachment being encamped in the form of a hollow square, the Pittsburgh Blues forming the centre of the first line, the Indians commenced the attack sometime before daybreak, on the rear.—Shortly afterwards Col. Campbell approached the Blues. Butler inquired of him "Where shall we march?" The Colonel said, "March to relieve the part which is hard pressed. Major Ball will conduct you." We marched and took our station in the part of the line which had been left open by the retreat of some other troops. We immediately gave two fires by company. Capt. Butler then commanded us to cease firing by company, and to watch for and fire at the flashes of the Indians' guns. We did so. After some time the Indians moved from our front, passed round our left flank, and disappeared. During the whole action Capt. Butler was perfectly cool and collected, and in fact he was highly animated, and appeared to be in the very place that he wished.

It is but truth and justice to state, that in our march to Mississinewa, every officer and private in our company was mounted except Capt Butler.

During part of the time which we lay at Fort Meigs, Capt. Butler was sick, and an infamous report has been circulated, that this illness was produced by fear. Let those who read the following statement, give the proper title to the conduct of the propagators of such a report.

Some time before the seige of Fort Meigs, Gen. Harrison, expecting the arrival of the enemy, was anxious to obtain early information of their approach. Capt. Butler volunteered his services to go down the bay to Presqu'isle, to look out for the enemy. He marched about the middle of the day (about the 22d or 23d of April,) arrived at Presqu'isle late in the evening, remained there all night, and returned to Fort Meigs the next day. During the night the weather set in cold. One of the men, who had no blanket, complained of being cold. Capt. Butler immediately pulled off his coat and gave it to him, and sat by the fire all night in his shirt sleeves. The next night he was seized with a severe cold and fever. Such was the origin of that sickness, which some base individuals wish to convert to a base purpose. We offer no comment.

Finally, we declare, that, upon every occasion, Capt Butler discovered the utmost collectedness and courage;—that he was always ready, willing, and eager to proceed on every dangerous expedition, and that he very frequently volunteered his services for such purposes.

ELIJAH TROVILLO, 1*st Sergt. of the Pittsb. Blues.*
JOHN WILLOCK, 2*nd Sergt.*
SAMUEL ELLIOTT, *Corporal.*
NATHANIEL PATTERSON, *Corpl.*
JOS M'MASTERS, }
JOHN D. DAVIS, }
JOHN POLLARD, }
JOHN DAVIS, } *Privates.*
JOHN PARK, }
E. F PRATT, }
OLIVER ENGLISH, }

September 14, 1825.

To the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Sir,—Will you have the goodness to publish the following letter from Gen. Harrison to a gentleman in this City? Doing this will be but an act of common justice to Captain Butler. Reports, injurious to his reputation, have been circulated. We know not how they originated; we accuse no particular individual; we have heard no respectable person utter them; but still they are circulated. If such slanderous reports are countenanced, persons who risk their lives in defence of their country will be branded as cowards, whilst those who remain at home in ease and safety, will pass unnoticed and uncensured.

SEVERAL CITIZENS.

Cincinnati, 3d September, 1825.

DEAR SIR—I cheerfully comply with your request, to state my sense of the services and merits of the company of Light Infantry called the Pittsburgh Blues, which composed part of the North Western Army in the late war. This company joined me in the fall of 1812, and partook largely in all the hardships and privations, which the army suffered in the succeeding winter; to say they performed their duty well and suffered patiently would not do them justice. Although the greater part of them were men who had never been accustomed to privations of any kind, they seemed anxious on all occasions to set an example to the rest of the army by the cheerfulness with which *these* were encountered, as well as of gallantry in the field of battle.

They distinguished themselves in the action of Mississinewa as they did throughout the seige of Fort Meigs.

I never read of the young guards of Bonaparte, without thinking of the Pittsburgh Blues, the Peterburgh Blues and the small detatchment from Greensburgh, which formed a battalion commanded by Major Alexander of the latter place. In point of bravery and every soldierly principle it was equal to any battalion that Bonaparte ever commanded; in point of intelligence superior to any that Europe ever saw.*—Hart's Company of Lexington Volunteers was of a similar character.

You request also my opinion of Captain Butler.

I cannot better express my sense of his merits, than to say that he was in every respect as worthy of his company as his company was of him. Possessed of the most heroic courage and the greatest zeal in the cause, he was constantly desirous to be employed on every dangerous and important enterprize and volunteered his services several times on occasions of this kind when I found it necessary to refuse them.

When the period for which Capt. Butler's company engaged, terminated, I recommended him for the appointment of Major in the line, and was extremely anxious to have him attached to my command.

Absence from home, prevented me from answering your letter sooner.

I am with the greatest respect, your humble serv't. W. H. HARRISON.

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*I ought perhaps to have said "*in the field*," as I recollect that the celebrated Mr. Erskine was once at the head of a volunteer regiment of Lawyers, who occasionally soiled their silk stockings by a march in Hyde Park.

For the Gazette.

PUBLIC SPIRIT.—It is with very great pleasure we announce to the public, that Mr. Joseph Patterson, the indefatigable advocate of the Canal Policy, has succeeded in organizing a brigade of Engineers, under the command of Capt. M. M. Murray, which will proceed on Monday next, in company with Mr. Patterson, to survey and level the route of the contemplated Pennsylvania Canal, from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kiskeminitas. This portion of the Allegheny River being common to every possible line of canal communication between the Allegheny and Susquehannah Rivers, it is very desirable that operations should be commenced on it without delay. Capt. Murray is a very accurate surveyor and will execute the work with sufficient correctness for every general purpose. Mr. Shriver having executed the survey of the Monongahela and Youghiogeny Rivers, Mr. Patterson's exertions will not be required on that route. We know, however, that he is equally the advocate of both canals, and that it is his firm conviction that a bill making provision for the Pennsylvania Canal never can be carried in our legislature, unless permission be at the same time granted for making the Potomac Canal.

Several Citizens of Allegheny county.

Distressing Accident.—It is with much regret that we have heard of an accident that occurred at the Union Canal on Wednesday last. Part of the tunnel, near Lebanon, caved in on that day, and covered eight of the laborers, four of whom were killed. Among the killed was a Mr Vaughan, of this town. *Harrisb Chron.*

Married,

On Thursday, the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Black, Mr. *William Douglass*, to Miss *Margaret Gormley*, daughter of Mr. Wm. Gormley—all of this city.

On Thursday, the 8th inst. by the Rev. R. Patterson, Mr. *Joseph Phillis*, to Miss *Sabina Verner*; both of Allegheny county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. *Wm. Brice*, of Alexandria, Louisiana, to Miss *Hannah Grossman*, of Pittsburgh.

In Sciota county, Ohio, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. W. Simmons, Mr. *James Carnahan*, one of the editors of the Portsmouth Gazette, to Miss *Mary Johnston.*

Died,

On the 13th inst. aged 27 years Mr. *Josiah Swartz* son of Mr. George Swartz of this city.

WM. M'KNIGHT

HAS just received, and is now opening, at his Store, in Market street, next door to the corner of Fourth street,

A large and handsome assortment of

FANCY, FALL & WINTER
GOODS.

ALSO—AN ASSORTMENT OF
INGRAIN CARPETING
AND
HEARTH RUGS.

All of which will be sold very low.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 16 6t.

New & Fashionable Goods.

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HAVE just received, at their store, corner of Market and Fifth streets, a large assortment of Fresh and Fashionable GOODS, carefully selected by one of the partners, during the last month, in the eastern markets, and which present to their customers a fine variety of Seasonable and Fancy

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Farmers, Inn-Keepers, Wagonners, &c.

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Groceries, Liquors, Iron and Steel,
Queensware, Country Produce, &c. &c.

CONSISTING, in part, of Coffee, Alspice and Pepper; Dried Peaches and Apples, by the bag. Y. H Tea, in chests, half chests, and caddy boxes; Chocolate and Raisins, by the box; West India and Loaf Sugar; Tallow and Spermaceti Candles; Soap; Window Glass; Copperas, Alum, Indigo, Logwood, Fustic, Nicaragua Wood; Flaxseed and Spermaceti Oil; White Lead, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre; French Brandy; Jamaica Spirits; Port, Lisbon, Sherry, and other Wines; Whiskey and Cherry Bounce; Wool and Feathers, in large and small bags; Tobacco; Powder; Nails, by the keg; Segars; Scotch and Rappee Snuff; Lead, Shot, Bark Mills, Salt Kettles, Castings; Tea Kettles, Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Coffee Mills, Bed Screws; Weavers' Reeds, Wool and Cotton Cards, Horse Cards; Twilled Bags, Flax and Tow Linen, Wool Hats, Country Carpeting; Flour, in barrels and bags. Queensware, in small crates, and open on the shelves; white and green Glassware; Wrapping and Writing Paper; School Books; Almanacs for 1826, and Paper Hangings; Shovels and Spades, and Socket Shovels; Putty;

5.000 POUNDS GOOD BACON:

All which will be sold on accommodating terms for Cash, or approved Produce, at Cash rates.

H. & S. buy and sell, at the above store, Whiskey, Flour, Beeswax, Ginseng, Rags, Cheese, Linen, Bags, Cranberries, Scorched Salts Black Salts and Pot Ashes, Butter in kegs, Lard in kegs, Window Glass, Flaxseed, Clover and Timothy Seed, Flaxseed Oil, &c. &c.

September 16—3t.

M'CLURG & KING,

Corner of Front and Market Streets,
Are now opening a general assortment of
BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC

Dry Goods,

Leghorn BONNETS, at reduced prices, Ingrain Carpeting, Looking Glasses, &c. Which they offer to sell low by the piece.

☞ As usual, they will receive in payment Ginseng, Beeswax, Feathers, Wool, Flax and Tow Linen, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, September 16—4t.

JAMES M'CONKEY,

BAYARD'S ROW, LIBERTY ST.

HAS opened a Wholesale and Retail Grocery store, and offers for sale on the most accommodating terms for cash or country produce,

Fresh TEAS,
Java & West India Coffee,
Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugar,
Liquors & Wines, Old Whiskey,
First quality James River & Pittsburgh Tobacco, Dye Stuffs, &c

WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Merchandise

in his line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 16, 1825—6t.

N B He has on hand and will always keep a supply of first quality Gun Powder of Baltimore and Du Pont's Manufacture.

REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THE Medicine now offered to the public is one which has been fully subjected to the infallible test of experience, and in every instance where it has been fairly tried, it has been attended with the most complete success. In some of the cases, the patients had been laboring under the disease for years, and during that period had received the best medical advice, and had even undergone a painful surgical operation without permanent advantage. It is not (like those usually advertised,) offered as a certain cure for a long catalogue of diseases, but those afflicted with this complaint, for which alone it is recommended, may rely with confidence upon obtaining relief even in its worst forms, in a short time; and they themselves are the best judges of the importance of such a remedy. Price 50 cents per box, with directions signed by the Proprietor. Prepared and sold at JAMES A. AUSTIN'S Drug and Chemical Store, No 273, North Third Street, above Callowhill, Philadelphia.

The proprietor has appointed *DOCTOR G DAWSON* Wholesale and Retail Druggist and Chemist, sole agent for the sale of this medicine in Pittsburgh.

☞ *A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to retail*

Pittsburgh, Sept 16, 1825—eoly.

The whole to be drawn in ONE DAY,
IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE,
☞ *On Wednesday, the 9th of November.*

COHEN'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, September 8, 1825. }

WE have the pleasure to announce that the Drawing of the

GRAND STATE LOTTERY

OF MARYLAND,

will take place in the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 9th of November, and will be entirely completed on that day, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the *Governor and Council*

HIGHEST PRIZE $30,000:

Scheme.

1	prize of	$30 000	is	$30,000
1		10,000		10,000
1		5 000		5,000
10		1,000		10,000
10		500		5,000
30		100		3,000
60		50		6,000
100		20		2,000
200		10		2,000
400		5		2,000
20,000		4		80,000
20.813	Prizes.			$15[illegible],000

40,000 Tickets—*Not one Blank to a Prize!*

TO BE DRAWN
ON THE ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM,
Secured by letters patent, under seal of the U.S.

The holder of Two Tickets or Two Shares will be certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw THREE!

The popularity of this Scheme is unrivalled—and in consequence of its brilliancy and mode of Drawing, has caused a continuance of sales the most unprecedented. Every prize is payable in CASH, which can be had *the moment they are drawn*

Tickets	$5 00	Quarters	$1 25
Halves	2 50	Eighths	62

To be had, in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even,) at

Cohen's

Lottery & Exchange Office,
114, MARKET-ST.—BALTIMORE,

Where all the Great Capitals were sold in the last Grand State Lottery, which was drawn on the 27th of July, viz:—the 40,000 dollars—the 10,000 dollars—the 5,000 dollars—(the latter in shares,)—and where in the late State and other Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 dollars—3 of 50,000 dollars—5 of 40,000 dollars—5 of 30,000 dollars—12 of 20,000 dollars—17 of 10.000 dollars—31 of 500 dollars, &c.—and WHERE MORE CAPITAL PRIZES HAVE BEEN OBTAINED THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.

☞ ORDERS from any part of the United States, either by mail, post paid, or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

J. I. Cohen, Jr. & Brothers,
Baltimore

☞ COHEN'S "*Gazette and Lottery Register*" which will be published immediately after the drawing, will contain the complete List of Prizes, and will be forwarded, *gratis*, to those who purchase Tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE, and who signify their wish to receive the same.

September 16, 1825—4t.

FURNITURE SALE.

MR. BENJAMIN DARLINGTON having rented his Tavern establishment, which he at present occupies, at the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, to Col. John Ramsey;

WILL BE SOLD,
On Saturday morning, the 1st of October next, at 10 o'clock,
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN
FURNITURE,
Among which are,
Bedsteads, Beds & Bedding,
Chairs, Tables, Looking Glasses,
Carpets, &c &c.
ALSO—*An assortment of*
CHOICE LIQUORS,
One Horse, and a number of Hogs & Cows
TERMS AT SALE.

Davis & Hanson,
Auctioneers.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 16, 1825—3t.

DRAWING

OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Eighteenth Class—New Series.

THE Numbers drawn from the wheel, to determine the prizes in this Lottery, were—

2 29 19 23 18 63 62 50 51

September 16, 1825

Union Canal Lottery of Pa.

Nineteenth Class—New Series,
To be drawn on the 1st day of February, 1826.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1		20.000		20,000
2		10,000		20.000
3		5,000		15,000
2		3,970		7,940
30		1,000		30,000
45		500		22,500
114		100		11,400
228		50		11.400
1710		20		34,200
14364		10		143,640
16,500	Prizes.			$366,080
29,260	Blanks.			

TICKETS $10 00,

Halves	$5 00	Quarters	$2 50

FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
Market Street, between Second and Third Sts.

Sept. 16, 1825—td.

NOTICE.

THE Lottery and Exchange Business heretofore conducted in Baltimore under the name of *J I Cohen Jr.*—in Richmond and Norfolk under the firm of *P. I. & M I Cohen*—and in Philadelphia under the firm of *J I Cohen, Jr. & Brothers*, will, for the future, be conducted in each place under the firm of

J I. Cohen, Jr. & Brothers.

Baltimore, [illegible] 5 1825. [S 16-4t]

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the valuable PLANTATION, whereon he now lives, near Noblestown in Fayette township, Allegheny co. It contains 260 acres. There are about 150 acres cleared. There is a good orchard and an abundance of meadow. The buildings are a good farm house, kitchen, barn, stabling, sheds, spring house, smoke house, &c. Also, a good stone STILL HOUSE with every fixture necessary for immediate operation. Two families may be accommodated on this place, as there is a second improvement on it, suitable for a small family, consisting of a good house, small barn, and spring house. The place is well watered, and the land is of a good quality.

Also, A PLANTATION containing about 130 acres, situated in the same township, adjoining Christopher Cowan, Esq. on Chartier's Creek. The land is first rate. The improvements are, a good farm house, kitchen, stable, &c. This place might be made very valuable. There are excellent coal banks on both places. For terms apply to JAMES ADAMS, Esq. Pittsburgh, or to

William Herdman.

Sept 16, 1825. 2t

ADAM PAYNE, an Elder of the United Church of Christ, will preach, with divine permission, on the bank of the Allegheny river, 40 rods above its mouth, on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of October, 1825. Preachers of every order are invited to attend. I believe that Jesus Christ is very God and very man, and the only wise God our Saviour.

September 15. ADAM PAYNE.

Auction Sale.

EXTENSIVE BOOK SALE.

On Wednesday, September 21st, and Friday, the 23d,
AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.
And on Saturday evening, the 24th,
AT EARLY CANDLE LIGHT,
AT FRONT-STREET AUCTION ROOM,
Will be disposed of, an entire stock of

Books,

COMPRISING SEVERAL THOUSAND VOLUMES OF
Theological, Classical, Law, Medical, Historical, and Miscellaneous,
With a general assortment of
Juvenile, School, & Blank Books,
Among which are many rare and valuable EUROPEAN EDITIONS.

☞ Booksellers, Librarians, and others will find it worthy of attention, as the whole will be positively sold, and Catalogues will be ready for delivery four weeks previous.

TERMS.

$50 to $100, 60 days—$100 to $200, 90 days—over $200, 4 months, for approved endorsed notes.

Davis & Hanson,

July 29—